

## TV 'rape' woman is accused

Police officers interviewing a woman who told them she had been raped by three men, accused her of lying and told her she could not have a medical examination until they were sure of her story. A film of the interview was broadcast last night in the BBC documentary, *Police*. Page 3

## Tokyo-Manila links strained

Tokyo's relations with Manila are tense after the Philippines admitted that its air force fired on a Japanese tanker. Manila said it suspected the ship was helping terrorists, and it had ignored orders to stop. There were conflicting claims on whether she was inside Philippines waters. Page 7

## Paisley on US TV shows

The Rev Ian Paisley succeeded in overcoming a ban on entry to the United States by appearing on two big breakfast television news shows broadcast from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's studios in Toronto. However, his first press conference in the city was hostile. Molyneux pledge, page 3

## Brixton move by Whitelaw

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and police officers, councillors and community representatives had a "constructive" two-hour meeting aimed at setting up a liaison committee in Brixton, south London, the scene of rioting last year. Whether the body should be statutory remains open. Page 2

## Court action over ACC

The Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes Court could succeed by Thursday in his £36m takeover bid for Associated Communications Corporation. A High Court move today by director Mr Jack Gill, the dismissed managing director, to halt any transfer of shares is thought likely to fail. Page 17

## Neo-Nazis tried for murders

The trial of four neo-Nazis has begun in a maximum security court in Stammheim jail, Stuttgart. Manfred Röder and two others are accused of murders arising out of bomb attacks against immigrant workers. Page 5

## Labour support in unions lags

The latest MORI poll indicates that more than half of Britain's trade union members believe the Labour Party will lose the next general election. About 36 per cent of those questioned said they would vote for the SDP-Liberal Alliance. One fifth favoured union affiliation to the SDP. Page 4

## Damper for French radicals

President Mitterrand of France has suffered his worst defeat in power with by-election losses and the constitutional curb on his nationalization programme. His balance of power is not immediately affected, and he may view the defeat as a damper on the more radical members of his party. Page 5

## Nkomo rebuff

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front, the second party in Zimbabwe's coalition Government, has dismissed claims by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister and head of the Zanu (PF) Party, that talks would start to merge their parties. Page 6

## New orchestra

Supporters' clubs are being formed as part of a film project to set up a new professional full-time orchestra in the Midlands. The clubs will provide funds, publicity and audiences. Page 4

## French cancel

The FA have agreed to a request by France to cancel their international against England on March 24. France felt the match was too close to their World Cup encounter with England. Page 21

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Letters: On Liberals and SDP, from Mr Roger Pincham; Telecom's efficiency, from Sir George Jefferson, and Mr G. B. Napier.  
Leading articles: France; Stamp duty; Zimbabwe.  
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President Reagan's first 365 days: The new man who has to sell the Tory Party: Why the Government should not sell its oilfields: Fashion, what to wear on a cruise.  
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Senior Ramon Sender, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Thomas Shirley.

# Poles in secret talks with Solidarity to reform union

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 18

The struggle is on for the hearts and minds of Polish workers. The Government has been holding a series of secret talks with members of the Independent Solidarity leadership to persuade them to head a new non-political, and therefore neutral, union. At the same time, Solidarity activists still at large have been rebuilding the movement underground, with many former supporters, especially on the fringes of universities, returning to help.

One activist told *The Times* that Solidarity was now ready to produce a regular weekly newspaper, although most of the suspended union's printing presses had been seized after the declaration of martial law on December 13. There was sufficient paper available and journalists were beginning to submit articles. Ironically, the purge of Solidarity members or sympathizers from newspapers such as *Zycie Warszawy* and *Kurier Polski* has created a rich source of information for the newspaper. The organizers are hoping to start publication to coincide with the resumption of the university term on February 4.

Communication among Solidarity members has so far been confined to irregularly produced bulletins of about two pages which give news of internees and the purges in the ministries and elsewhere. About four such bulletins are in circulation in the Warsaw region alone and there have been fears among Solidarity members that at least one of the bulletins contains "disinformation": planted false information that undermines the credibility of the other news sheets. The dissemination of such information, as defined, of course, by the judiciary, is liable to between two and eight years imprisonment.

A Solidarity bulletin earlier this month carried appeals to potential underground organizers. "Create secret factory commissions, carry on collecting union funds and spend them on the persecuted and their families, organize lists of those arrested or dismissed from their jobs for their trade union activity—with the addresses

## Heseltine gives London boroughs extra £60m

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The London Transport fares saga took another unexpected turn yesterday when Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, told the House of Commons that the block grant payable to the London boroughs in 1981-82 was to be increased by £60m as foreseen in *The Times* last week.

That resulted from the decision of the Greater London Council to reduce the level of the subsidy to London Transport to its former level, after the House of Lords ruling on the GLC's cheap fares policy. Mr Heseltine, who was opening the debate on the second reading of the Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill, said that the increase was on the basis that the GLC would have been under the GLC's previous budget. The boroughs would recover the grant in February and March this year.

He would be taking steps to ensure that the necessary adjustments were made immediately in the supplementary rate support grant to be published later this month.

## Prisoners strike in top prisons

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Selective strikes by prisoners in four top security jails yesterday indicated continuing unrest. The biggest stoppage was at Alton prison, Isle of Wight, by 270 out of 280 prisoners. In Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, 141 out of 245 refused to work, 16 at Long Lartin, Worcestershire and six at Hull, Humberside.

The prisoners refusing to work went partly with those in Northern Ireland. A petition sent by Parkhurst prisoners to the National Prisoners' Movement (NPM) called for 50 per cent commission, their own clothing, weekly visits and two letters a week.

The protests began with a letter to *The Times* in May from a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs. He wrote: "I should like to know why 'conforming' prisoners in England are entitled to one-third remission, even though they are better behaved and in most cases have been convicted of less serious offences."

The Home Office is refusing to budge, however, arguing that the prison systems in the mainland and in Northern Ireland, are not compatible.

## Peace on railways hinges on Acas

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The remaining hopes of averting a repeat of last week's two-day national train drivers' strike hinge on the success of fresh meetings called by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) for today.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's executive will not, however, decide until this morning whether to allow Mr Ray Buckton, the union's general secretary, to attend the talks called by Mr Pat Lowry, Acas chairman.

The invitation to separate meetings, issued last night and accepted immediately by leaders of the other two rail unions and by the British Railways Board, came after a day in which Mr Lowry shunted between all the parties in search of a possible basis for a compromise.

As rail services returned to about 75 per cent of normal levels after Sunday's one-day train drivers' strike, about 50 per cent of last night's Southern Region inner suburban services from London Bridge were cancelled because of unofficial action by about 40 guards. They were striking against proposals for flexible rosters which lie at the heart of the Aslef dispute, but on which their own union, the National Union of Railwaymen, have reached agreement with BR.

Last night Acas officials were reluctant to hold out strong hopes of being able to break the deadlock between Aslef and BR, which has withheld a second-stage 3 per cent pay increase because of Aslef's failure to agree proposals to end the eight-hour day.

A request for an emergency Commons debate on the dispute was rejected by the Speaker, Mr George Thomas. BR showed no enthusiasm for a proposal floated in union circles outside Aslef and compatible with the statement by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, that BR should pay the 3 per cent and that the rostering issue should then be put to binding arbitration.

BR was understood to have made it clear that it would not pay the rise or shorten the drivers' working week to 30 hours without a corresponding increase to the principle of flexible rostering.

Mr Buckton underlined the mood of pessimism by saying that Mr Lowry had indicated that he "could see no way of resolving the dispute at present in conciliation terms". Mr Sidney Weigelt, general secretary of the NUR, said he was concerned that the industry was "bleeding to death". BR said that flexible rostering stood to save them a potential 1,150 drivers' jobs. Successful negotiations on single manning by train drivers could save another 2,250 drivers' jobs. Flexible rostering, already agreed with the NUR, was intended to save up to 550 jobs.

Heart of the dispute, page 2

Can't depend in anything -  
BR STRIKE PEACE?



Detectives examining the pavement as the body of Colonel Ray lies in the Boulevard Emile Augier.

## American diplomat shot dead in Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 18

The deputy military attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray, aged 43, was shot dead this morning outside his home in the smart residential district of Passy.

The diplomat, who is married with two teenage children, was walking towards his car, parked 100 yards away about nine o'clock, when a gunman, stepped out from a hiding place, walked up to Colonel Ray and fired at close range. The bullet hit him in the back of the neck. According to doctors, he appears to have died instantly.

A passer-by who saw the body on the pavement alerted the concierge of a neighbouring block of flats who summoned the police. When an ambulance arrived a few minutes later, it was too late.

There was only one witness, a police officer who was going on duty at the time, but he saw the gunman only indirectly, and from the back. He was short and with long hair. After pausing to ascertain that his victim was dead, the murderer strode briskly away up the tree-lined street.

Investigators of the special branch are being discreet about the evidence they have gathered so far, but it would appear that his description corresponds to that of the man of medium height and Middle Eastern appearance, who attempted to shoot the American Charge d'Affaires in Paris, Mr Christian Chapman, on November 12 last. Mr Chapman escaped death by diving under his car while the gunman fired six shots at close range.

The attempt to shoot Mr Chapman was also made as he walked from his home to his parked car, and the weapon used on both occasions was a .75mm revolver. One single cartridge case was found on the pavement this morning near to Colonel Ray's back.

President Mitterrand, who was entertaining Mr Evan

## 'Gormley has betrayed us'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday as good as conceded defeat in the secret ballot. He accused his old rival, Mr Joe Gormley, the retiring moderate president, of "an act of betrayal without parallel in the history of the NUM."

It now seems unlikely that the miners' executive will get the 55 per cent support from the men that is required under NUM rules before national industrial action may be mounted. Only a massive "Yes" from South Wales colliers, who vote today, could rescue the union leadership from the ignominy of being rejected by their members in the pits.

The miners' leaders gathered in their headquarters in Euston Road, London, this morning in an atmosphere of political bitterness, unusual even for them. Left-wingers are baying for Mr Gormley's job, and the Scottish craftsmen yesterday called on him to resign rather than wait until his formal retirement date of April 4.

But there will be an element of "I told you so" in the moderate camp, some of whose leaders argued from the first that the National Coal Board's 9.5 per cent pay offer was acceptable, and should have been recommended to the men. Mr Gormley took that view, and his eye-of-poll message inviting miners to reject the militant path and take the £102m coal board package appears to have had a decisive effect.

Mr Scargill, who takes over the reins of power on April 5 after winning a landslide majority in a four-cornered contest last month, said yesterday: "The president's disgraceful conduct in openly urging support for coal board policy and opposing his own union is an act of betrayal without parallel in the history of the NUM." His use of the capitalist press to express his support of the coal board's pay offer and influence his members to oppose their own union can only be described as collaborationist. The NCB, who posted copies of Gormley's article [in the *Daily Express*] at pits

Voting breakdown, page 2

## Missing second man in rail crash had clocked on

The second man who was supposed to be on the engineering train that was involved in a rail crash at Croydon, south London, on Saturday was named yesterday as Mr Nick Rolis, aged 22, of Penze.

British Rail confirmed that Mr Rolis had clocked on at 9.50 pm on Friday at Norwood Junction as assistant to the driver, Mr Steve Walton, who lost a leg in the crash.

Southern Region said Mr Rolis had been examined by a medical officer yesterday and found to be unfit for footplate duties. But he would be able to work on other jobs.

Rescue workers had been told that two men were trapped in the crashed train's cab, and spent hours cutting through wreckage searching for them. They were said to be angry to learn that only one man was involved.

It is understood that Mr Rolis signed but was at home in bed at the time of the crash. British Rail investigators are to hold an internal inquiry into the crash, and investigate why Mr Rolis was not on board.

Southern Region said later that senior railway officers had completed preliminary interviews with those involved in the collision except for the driver who was still too ill to talk.

It is understood the Department of Transport will shortly decide whether to hold a public inquiry. But a spokesman pointed out the fire brigade had emphasized that the search for him in the wreckage had not delayed the release of the trapped driver.

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## Race/Rastafarianism

## Whitelaw acts on Brixton liaison

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, acted yesterday to form a liaison committee between the police and the community in Brixton, the scene of last year's riots.

He chaired a "constructive" preliminary two-hour meeting between the police, police representatives and community representatives which showed no dissent from the general aim.

A breakdown in liaison was included by Lord Scarman in his report as one of the steps which led to the disorders.

Mr John Tilley, Labour MP for Lambeth, Central, and on the meeting, said afterwards that he was glad Mr Whitelaw had realized it was a race against time. April was only weeks away, and it was in April last that the riots flared in Brixton and the previous year in Bristol.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office,

said later that Mr Whitelaw had accepted the great bulk of the Scarman proposals and the spirit of the report. Liaison arrangements were a crucial area and Mr Whitelaw wanted to follow them up as soon as possible.

A preliminary meeting "in a couple of days" to propose an agenda would be followed by another full-scale meeting in a fortnight to discuss the chairmanship and the secretariat. The secretariat is likely to be permanent and professional. Similar bodies are envisaged elsewhere in London.

The Home Office will soon send letters to chief constables and police authorities outside London about liaison arrangements. The question whether they should be statutory remains open.

Mr Whitelaw, though said to be cool on the idea, has not ruled it out. Lord Scarman urged in his report that liaison

arrangements should be statutory.

Mr George Greaves, Lambeth's principal community relations officer, said there was much support for statutory backing at yesterday's meeting.

An official report to Lambeth Council recommends that it reject three of Lord Scarman's main findings in his report on the Brixton riots. Meanwhile, it says, unemployment and housing prospects in the area are worsening.

The report, by Mr Stewart Lansley, chairman of the borough's community affairs committee, opposes Lord Scarman's finding that saturation policing "stop and search" operations and units like the Special Patrol Group cannot be wholly abandoned.

The report to be presented to the council's policy and resources committee today, also rejects Lord Scarman's recommendation that overall control of the Metropolitan Police

## Science report

## Photo fix prolongs lives of flowers

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The life expectancy of cut flowers has been increased by up to 20 days by scientists investigating ways of improving the yield and quality of crops and flowers grown under glass. The method of extending the life of cut flowers is to use a chemical mixture containing sodium thiosulphate used as a fixer in developing photographic film.

The discovery, by Dr. C. Frost, is a by-product of studies at the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute at Littlehampton, Sussex, into the mechanism of ageing in the various stages of aging and growth of plants. They describe the unusual effects of a hypo solution in the immediate post-harvest period.

Their work was based on earlier research in which new forms of pesticides were improved by incorporating very tiny traces of silver compounds. But the recent experiments, which used diluted quantities of hypo as a cheap source of silver salts, indicated that the protection provided by adding silver was more complicated than the growing of healthier plants safeguarded by a better pesticide.

The silver in the photographic chemical has been leached from the unexposed part of the film. But the amount in a photographic tank of hypo is many times more than that needed for treating cut flowers. The concentration of silver in a carnation is less than one part in a million.

Although this treatment of flowers to extend their vase-life is of commercial importance, the question of how it increases longevity remains unanswered. Analysis of sections of plants by electron microscopy shows the places in particular cells to which the silver atoms migrate. These are the sites responsible for the synthesis of ethylene, the naturally produced substance causing plants to wilt.

Since the production of ethylene is stimulated when the fruit of a plant has set and there is no need to retain the bloom to attract pollination, the action of silver is thought to suppress the hormone which triggers that process of senescence.

## Rate support anomalies cause councils concern

By David Walker

Evidence of apparently large-scale anomalies in the amounts of rate support grant payable to local councils is emerging as treasurers analyse the allocations given them recently by the Department of the Environment.

Labour-controlled Manchester City Council has claimed that it is being asked to make spending reductions of 14 per cent, entailing the loss of 5,000 jobs, instead of the 7 per cent reductions which Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, had promised as a maximum.

The city's budget committee meets later this week to consider the consequences of such a cut in spending; councillors have meanwhile asked Mr Heseltine to meet a deputation.

Some of the Conservative shire counties have complained, too. The councilors of Buckinghamshire say that the minimum budget they can make for 1982-83 is between £9m and £20m in excess of government targets.

According to a letter circulated to councilors by Mr Anthony Moggford, chairman of the policy committee, that budget would mean losing £12.5m of rate support grant, equivalent to 12.5p in the pound of rateable value: in other words, a big increase in rates.

Mr Moggford blamed his county's plight on flaws in the rate support system introduced by Mr Heseltine. The country's grant for 1982-83 did not take into account recent population growth.

Probably the most puzzling anomaly to come to light is the London Borough of Lewis-

ham, controlled by moderate Labour councilors. Leisham either makes savings of £13m on a budget of £85m or raises its rate by up to 60 per cent, a similar population and social problems apparently no more severe, has been asked a grant that has given Mr Edward Knight, the council leader, a choice between cutting the rates by up to 10p or expanding the council's employment.

Mr Andrew Hawkins, leader of Lewisham council, told The Times yesterday that his borough was being asked to lose the equivalent of 1,000 jobs. According to government figures, Lewisham ought to spend £70m in 1982-83. Councilors say that merely paying for the same services as in 1981-82 will cost £85m next year.

One Councilor, Mr Jad Adams, said that it appeared the Department of the Environment was awarding grants on the basis of last year's rioting. "We had no riots, partly because of the good work the council has done with the police and ethnic minorities in the area. Perhaps we should not have bothered", he said.

Lewisham's officials have given a warning against exceeding the Government's target. In the new local world which councils inhabit since the House of Lords' judgment on the Greater London Council's cheap fares policy, deliberately to spend more than the target would mean a council facing legal action by ratepayers.

The law lords used a phrase about councils' "fiduciary

duty" to their ratepayers. Mr Heseltine, his officials at the Department of the Environment, and a wide body of legal opinion concluded that spending above targets could be illegal under that doctrine.

Faced with unpalatable choices, and no explanation from the Government about why their grant has suffered, Lewisham councilors have given what one called "serious attention" to examining the borough elections in May.

The borough of Solihull, West Midlands, yesterday took the first step in having the recent supplementary rate and cheap fares policy of the West Midlands County Council declared illegal, in an attempt to emulate Bromley council's successful action against the Greater London Council last month.

Mr Justice Hodgson in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in London gave the Conservative-controlled borough leave to mount a High Court action. Solihull's case will be presented by Mr David Widdicombe, QC, who led for Bromley. Hearing could start within a week.

Solihull wants the court to declare illegal the supplementary rate of 14p in the pound levied by the county council, or at least that part of the rate that was used to pay for a 25 per cent cut in fares in the buses and trains operated by the county council's transport executive.

The case is being brought under the Transport Act, 1968, which appears to give more scope for subsidies than the Transport (London) Act, 1969, which regulates the GLC's subsidies.

## Rastafarian faith 'valid religion'

By Clifford Longley, Home Affairs Correspondent

A plea for Rastafarianism to be recognized as a valid religion and for Rastafarians to be allowed to enjoy full religious rights has been made by the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales.

In a report published today, the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice also urges that the Rastafarian style of dress, including the "dreadlock" hairstyle, should be accepted by society as "authentic religious expressions and legitimate cultural forms".

The Home Office in particular is asked to observe these principles, and a copy of the document is being sent to the Home Secretary by the auxiliary Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev. McCarty, the commission's president.

Instances of intolerant treatment by the Home Office, particularly over Rastafarian religious rights in prisons.

The document contains a long and sympathetic account of the origins of the Rastafarian movement in Jamaica. Many of the symbols and the



A Rastafarian with a portrait of Emperor Haile Selassie I, venerated as a god.

mythology of the movement are accounted for as a positive response to the West Indian community's historical experience of enslavement, transportation, poverty, immigration to Britain and racial hostility by whites.

The churches are asked to grant to Rastafarians the same consideration that they

show to non-Christian faiths generally, and the commission recommends that Roman Catholic premises should be made available for Rastafarian use.

Mr Basil Hyton, chairman of the commission, said at a press conference yesterday: "The Rastafarians easily can be treated as second-class citizens,

without rights or dignity. We believe that Rastafarianism represents something positive and important to our society and we need to listen and to share our resources for the mutual benefit of the whole society."

Rastafarians in Jamaica and Britain (C.R. Church Hall, Amwell Street, E.C1, 30p).

## Better sick pay plan for the low paid

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government has responded to pressure for a better deal for the low paid by proposing a third, flat rate of employers' sick pay. The new "intermediate" rate is expected to be introduced today when the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill returns to standing committee.

As the Bill stands, employers would be compelled to pay a flat rate of £37 a week during the first eight weeks of illness to employees earning more than £60 a week. For those earning less than £60 the flat rate would be £25 a week.

The new rate to be discussed today would introduce an intermediate rate of £31 a week for employees earning between £45 and £60 a week. However, unlike the £25 rate proposed for them previously, the new rate would bring them above the level at which national insurance contributions become compulsory.

Mr Brynmor John, Labour spokesman on social security, said last night that that concession was far too little. It would add little more than £3 a week to the sick pay of a married man earning between £45 and £60 a week.

"The only fair system is to pay people either the full

benefit of £37 a week or their usual wage, whichever is less. Only then can low paid workers feel they are getting a return for their contributions which is fair and able to afford them a chance of being sick without disaster to the family economy."

The Low Pay Unit said that about 1,500,000 workers would be entitled to the new rate of £31 a week.

**MP demands fuel bill help for elderly**

Immediate cash help for elderly people who cannot afford to keep warm was demanded yesterday by Mr Norman Adkinson, Labour MP for Tottenham. He urged Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, to investigate the feasibility of an energy rebate scheme, to ensure that all people on low incomes could receive some help in their heating bills.

Recent temperatures had created serious difficulties for the elderly who should be entitled to help, Mr Adkinson said. Those on pensions just above the supplementary benefit level were being hit with bills for heating in normal winters or exceptionally severe ones.

## New exam prospects uncertain

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is still undecided whether to go ahead with a single system of examining for pupils aged 16-plus fore-shadowed by his predecessor, Mr Mark Carleton. He is expected to replace the present CSE and O level examinations.

The publication of a document describing the Government's proposals for the new 16-plus examination, which has been ready in draft since last October, is unlikely before next month.

Sir Keith is worried about the feasibility of examining under a single system, and its effect on recognized standards. Mr Rhodes Boyson, the minister responsible for schools, is strongly opposed to its introduction.

The joint council set up by the GCE and CSE examination boards to draw up national criteria for the syllabus, assessment techniques, and aims of the new examination, published a draft proposals yesterday covering 20 different subjects.

The first draft criteria covering English, French, history and physics, published by the joint council last September, have been criticized, either for failing to reshape the curriculum, or for being too inflexible.

Heads of the joint council said at a press conference in London yesterday that the examination boards did not see it as their task to provide the Government with proposals which would set the pattern of the secondary school curriculum well into the next century.

Mr Peter R. Andrews, a joint council member, said the Government had given indication that it was having second thoughts about the whole idea. "I do not think Sir Keith easily makes up his mind."

Mr Andrews said that the Government should be dismissed, not removed through redundancies. Sir Keith said in the Commons yesterday that he was seeking to clarify a speech at the north of England education conference.

Sheffield intends to abolish all sixth forms and replace them with open-access tertiary colleges, providing GCE, O and A level courses and other vocational courses. Similar proposals by Manchester were rejected by the Government last November.

## Scargill's old job may go to moderate

By Ronald Kershaw

The miners' ballot, which already points to a moderate outcome, is being watched keenly by the Labour Party in Yorkshire as an indicator to this week's voting in the ballot for Mr Arthur Scargill's old job.

Moderate Labour supporters believe that if a middle-of-the-road candidate is elected as president of the Yorkshire branch of the National Union of Mineworkers, the left-wing miners' stronghold on many constituency Labour parties may well be broken.

There are four candidates for the Yorkshire presidency but only two principal contenders, Mr Jack Taylor, Mr Scargill's vice-president, who has said at a press conference in London yesterday that the examination boards did not see it as their task to provide the Government with proposals which would set the pattern of the secondary school curriculum well into the next century.

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## The miners' vote — a coalfield breakdown

Area	1980	1981	1982
Cokefield	5,100	20	against
Cumbria	800	31	against
Derbyshire	11,800	19	against
Durham	15,100	38	split 50-50
Kent	2,800	58	for
Leicestershire	6,700	21	against
Midlands	14,400	21	against
Northumberland	7,500	30	against
North Wales	1,100	19	against
Nottingham	34,400	73	for
Scotland	16,000	73	for
South Wales	2,300	14	against
Wales	24,600	67	vote today
Yorkshire	88,300	65	for
Durham	8,400	26	against
Scottish	1,400	62	for
Colliery official staff	19,100	12	against, 80
Midlands	4,800	13	against
Yorkshire	500	28	against

In 1980 the NUM executive recommended the offer and the left campaigned for rejection. In the present ballot the executive recommended rejection of the offer and a strike if necessary.

moderates' difficulty is drumming up support for Mr Walsh. Electioneering is not permitted in the Yorkshire presidential election but Mr Walsh has protested that Mr Taylor is getting valuable publicity for his views on union policy in the Yorkshire Miner.

Labour Party and NUM moderates are considering the possibility of inviting Mr Walsh to branch party meetings, a move which would address gathering discontent among the miners. A branch official said last night: "There is no way this kind of thing could be construed as electioneering if an address was confined to matters of concern in the trade union movement."

Mr Walsh said last night: "I have made clear it is time we concerned ourselves with industrial rather than political matters."

## Ordnance Survey proposal criticized

By Nicholas Timmins

Government proposals to set up a trading fund for the Ordnance Survey, possibly as a first step towards private control, were heavily criticized last night at a meeting organized by the Royal Geographical Society in London.

Speaker after speaker, from professional map users and makers to the Ramblers' Association, criticized the proposal, saying that the basic scale survey, on which all the 220,000 Ordnance Survey sheets are based, is an operation that will never be commercially profitable.

Instead, they argued, the survey is a public service that is a vital investment for the future.

Brigadier George Hardy, deputy director of the RGS and its curator, said he was warning that the change to finance through a trading fund,

rather than by direct Treasury vote, with the intention of allowing the survey's operations to be judged in a commercial framework, offered no advantages.

It would place the permanent secretary of the Department of the Environment in the position of accounting officer, laying the Ordnance Survey open to future cuts in Civil Service manpower or spending.

The department would come close to managerial control of the Ordnance Survey and the judgment it made would be taken by people not trained in the profession.

There would be a tendency to concentrate on activities that would be profitable at the expense of public service activities where the survey provides maps for public utilities, surveyors, land registration and many other activities.

## RUNCIE BACKS BISHOP

The strong line taken by the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, over unauthorized services conducted by women priests in England, received general support from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday (Clifford Longley writes).

Dr Runcie said, "I believe he has dealt with the matter in a firm but pastoral way."

Dr Leonard issued a statement last week regretting the service of Holy Communion held by the Rev Elizabeth Canham in the Deanery of St Paul's Cathedral, London, before Christmas, and appealing for Dr Runcie's support.

## BSC CASH REVIEW ORDERED

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is calling for a complete review of the state industry's financial projections for 1982-83 in the wake of losses caused by the weather and the rail strike (our Labour Editor writes).

But in talks with the TUC steel industry committee yesterday he firmly quashed suggestions that the Scunthorpe steelworks were to close. Steel union leaders told that BSC's capacity of 14.4 million tonnes would be maintained, are nevertheless to go ahead with an overtime ban over pay next month.

As well as losses of between £50m and £100m caused by snow crippling operations at the Port Talbot, Llanwern and Ravenscraig works, British Steel said United States auto parts were dumped in Europe, and the industry of a valuable export market.

## WHIP QUILTS

Mr Frank White, Labour MP for Bury and Rochdale, has resigned from the Labour Whips' Office after what was described last night as an internal disagreement. He was the pairing whip, or third in command.

## Record sales for Land Rover in Europe.

Land Rover Limited reports a highly successful year in Europe, with sales of Land Rover up by a third, despite heavy competition from Japanese manufacturers.

Sales in Italy and France rose by 61% and 31% respectively with Italian sales of the Land Rover itself up by a staggering 170%.

The new 4 door Range Rover has already made a great contribution to the

company's overall success, with impressive early sales in Holland, Switzerland, Germany and Italy and it has just been launched in France, Belgium and Scandinavia.

Add the group's £75M sales in Africa, 1296 up on 1980, and you can see why Land Rover Ltd is confident that 1982 will be another successful year.

BL Fighting back

## Thaw brings new chaos to homes, roads and rail

By Tony Samstag

The slow thaw was little improvement on last week's freeze for tens of thousands of commuters, householders and public service employees yesterday.

Where ice, snow and freezing fog had made life a misery for travellers last week, it was mist, slush, burst pipes and the aftermath of Sunday's rail strike that caused the chaos yesterday.

Mist and fog caused miles of tailbacks around the morning rush-hour around London, in the Midlands and as far west as Cardiff, where the fast lane of the M4 was closed. In Yorkshire on Tyndale and on Teeside, visibility was cut to three yards in places.

The Duchess of Kent, who is Chancellor of Leeds University, had to cancel a visit there because of the fog. She had been due to unveil a memorial to the late Lord Boyle of Handsworth, the former vice-chancellor.

Thousands of burst pipes and mains caused a water shortage in some areas of Yorkshire and the north Humber side.

In Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, where police said they had received hundreds of emergency calls for help with burst pipes, elderly residents of a home in the Cobridge district had to be evacuated.

In Liverpool, where more than 150 people had to be evacuated to hotels or boarding houses, the situation was similar.

On British Rail the Sunday strike, the overtime ban and the weather contributed to rush-hour chaos. In London Inter-City services from Euston to Bristol, south Wales and the west of England.

## Jobs at the heart of rail dispute

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Rail's statement yesterday that it was seeking to end 3,400 drivers' jobs in four years underlines the point that the present dispute is over more than drivers' hours.

The board has stood firm by its contention that it is ready to pay its 20,000 drivers a 3 per cent second year rise and reduce their hours to 39 a week when the union agrees to end the rigid eight-hour day in favour of a flexible working day of between seven and nine hours.

BR calculates that to implement the shorter week and pay the 3 per cent without winning the greater efficiency afforded by flexible rosters would add 3 per cent, or about £4,160,000, to the annual wage bill.

With flexible rostering, however, would add an estimated 15 minutes or so a shift to the time each man spends driving. BR believes it can cut up to 1,150 jobs at an estimated saving of up to £9m, and more than pay for the introduction of the 35-hour week.

Significant as that reduction is to a union whose membership has declined from about 77,000 after the war to about 27,000 now, both BR and the union are acutely aware that it is only the first of two stages by which the management is seeking to reduce drivers' jobs.

The second, which BR believe could save twice as many jobs and perhaps £40m in wages, is to limit the occasions when a second driver is in the cab to those when it would be dangerous for the driver to be on his own.

At present three quarters of trains have only one driver. BR would like to increase that by 5 per cent by 1985, through separate negotiations also provided for in the settlement which averted a national rail strike in August.

BR accepts that a second qualified driver should be on all high-speed trains.

But the board says it cannot begin serious negotiations on the "second driver" issue until it has agreement on flexible rostering, partly be-

cause the two subjects are linked. Under present agreements a second man in the cab is required when a shift lasts longer than eight hours.

British Rail emphasized yesterday that the figure of 3,400 jobs was a target and not fixed. It did not envisage compulsory redundancies; the reductions would be achieved through natural wastage, meaning the non-replacement of retiring drivers.

Flexible rostering and single manning are a relatively small part in volume if not in significance of the overall programme which BR aims to shed 38,000 jobs between 1980 and 1985.

Last year 12,000 jobs were lost, of which 8,000 were on the rail network and 1,200 were in the non-rail divisions. The main reduction last year was in the ending door-to-door collection and delivery of parcels, and in reducing spare marshalling yard and exchange siding capacity.

## SINDEN TO JOIN ARTS COUNCIL

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Donald Sinden, the actor, is one of four new appointments to the Arts Council announced yesterday by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts. The other three are a novelist, an organizer of the Bath Festival, Mrs Buchi Emecheta, the novelist, and Mr Albert Frost, a director of British Airways, Marks and Spencer, and S. G. Warburg.

Mr Channon also announced the appointment of Margaret Laski, the novelist and critic, for further term. The appointments will run until March 31, 1986. There are still three vacancies for members of the Arts Council.

No appointment has yet been made of a vice-chairman to replace Dr Richard Hoggart, whose term of office was not renewed by the minister. Vice-chairmen are appointed by the council subject to the minister's agreement.

Answering questions in the Commons yesterday, Mr Channon denied that the ending of Dr Hoggart's term of office was a political decision.

## LIBRARY APPEAL BY CALLAGHAN

By David Spanier

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, launched an appeal yesterday to raise £600,000 in Britain to safeguard the Wiener Library, the famous collection of material on the Nazi period.

The purpose of the appeal is to maintain the microfilm copy and other material for the use of scholars and historians in London after the transfer of the original library to Tel Aviv, recently the subject of heated controversy in the correspondence columns of The Times.

Emphasizing the value of the library as a record of a shameful period, Mr Callaghan said that future generations needed to match American offers of help. Its preservation and development in London would serve as a permanent reminder that such a period must never recur, he said.

Mr Alan Montefiore, deputy chairman of the library, said the appeal represented a survival fund.

**Overseas sell-in prices**

Austria Sch 28	Belgium BF 9	50p
Canada Can \$ 25	Canada Can \$ 25	50p
Denmark Dkr 125	Denmark Dkr 125	50p
France FF 700	France FF 700	50p
Germany DM 700	Germany DM 700	50p
Italy Lit 1,400	Italy Lit 1,400	50p
Japan Yen 7,000	Japan Yen 7,000	50p
Norway Nkr 700	Norway Nkr 700	50p
Sweden Skr 700	Sweden Skr 700	50p
Switzerland Sfr 700	Switzerland Sfr 700	50p
USA \$ 1.50	USA \$ 1.50	50p
Yugoslavia Din 500	Yugoslavia Din 500	50p



NEWS IN SUMMARY

London plea by Welsh activist

Mr Wayne Williams, the Welsh language activist who has been suspended from his job as a teacher at Llanidloes High School, in mid-Wales, yesterday visited the Department of Education and Science in London to put his case for reinstatement (Tony Samstag writes).

Mr Williams left prison at Christmas after serving six months for conspiring to damage broadcasting equipment. His suspension was the result of a High Court injunction granted to Mr Lawrence Smith, a parent, preventing Powys County Council from allowing him to teach until after a judicial inquiry.

No one would comment on Mr Williams's case yesterday. He was accompanied by officials of the National Association of Teachers of Wales. The Department of Education and Science said, however, that such meetings were routine if a teacher had committed a criminal offence or served a prison sentence.

Former Chelsea players charged

Peter Osgood, aged 33, and Ian Hutchinson, aged 33, former Chelsea footballers, were charged at Aldershot yesterday with receiving stolen goods. It was alleged that the two men, who now run the United Inn at Crispall Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire, committed the offence on December 16.

Osgood, who played for England, elected trial by jury at Winchester Crown Court, and Hutchinson asked for his case to be dealt with by Aldershot magistrates on February 22. They were granted unconditional bail.



This is the face of David Michael Hampshire, aged 33, who is wanted for questioning after the body of Julie Deakin, aged 18, was found in her bed at the weekend at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. She had been strangled. Police said one of the names used by Hampshire is Clark Kent. He is between 6ft 6in and 6ft 8in tall, and it is believed could be hiding in the countryside.

Club chairman on fraud charge

John Crawford, chairman of the Scottish first division football club, East Stirling, was charged yesterday with pretending to put forward proxy votes on behalf of four shareholders which were not genuine and fraudulently hallooing votes at the election of club directors.

The case, at Falkirk sheriff court, continues tomorrow.

Inspector jailed for assaults

William Cunningham, a police inspector who assaulted two prisoners after drinking on duty, was jailed for a year yesterday at Oxford Crown Court (Our Oxford Correspondent writes). The court heard that Cunningham, aged 46, who had 24 years' service, lied to his superior officers after the offences.

Murder case woman freed

Shirley Brindle, aged 35, of Colby Path, Camberwell, south London, who was convicted of conspiring to prevent the lawful burial of a murder victim's body, was given an 18-month jail sentence suspended for two years and placed under supervision at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Brindle was cleared last week of involvement in the murder of Mr Donald Ryan, aged 49, whose body was cut up in her flat by Michael Ward, aged 28, and two other men, all of whom were given life sentences on Friday.

Jailed mother freed

Kamala Sakeria, aged 38, a Ugandan Asian, of Morning Lane, Hackney, east London, who was jailed last June for five years for drug smuggling, had her sentence cut by the Court of Appeal yesterday, when her fourth child was born in Holloway prison. The father, Rasid Kasuje, aged 41, had his sentence for a similar offence cut to three years.

Rape 'victim' is shown being harshly treated

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A police investigation of a rape case, in which the victim had to describe her attack to male detectives who questioned her about her sex life, accused her of lying and spoke crudely to her, was shown last night in BBC Television's *Police* series which was filmed with the help of Thames Valley Police.

The force's senior officers had previewed the film and on Sunday Thames Valley announced it was considering special units staffed by women to deal with rape complaints.

The detective who told the woman her story was the biggest bollocks I have ever heard," was Mr Brian Kirk, who in an earlier programme was seen being told she could not have a medical examination until the police were sure of her story, and no attempt was made to pursue the man.

The woman agreed that she would not have gone to the police station in Reading, if her boyfriend had not made her. She finally signed a statement dropping the allegations.

When she first made her complaint she was questioned by a woman police constable and a male uniformed officer. The young woman officer was doubtful about the story, believing that sexual intercourse could have occurred with the woman's consent, and passed her feelings on to the detectives who took over the questioning.

The woman whose face was never shown, or her identity revealed, said she had been threatened by the men outside a public house, bundled into a car and driven to a house. Subjected to threats, she was taken into a bedroom and raped by three, she said.

Afterwards she was dropped off at a bus stop and went to a JobCentre to see about getting work before going home, where she told her friend about the rape. She told the police that if the matter had been left to herself, she would "probably be a bit moody and go to bed and forget about it".

In the course of questioning, Det. Inspector Michael Jessett asked the woman how many times she had had sexual intercourse, when she had last had it with her friend and if she had difficulty menstruating or shouting. The police told her repeatedly about the difficulties she might have to face if the case came to court and asked whether she wanted to press the matter.

Eventually Sergeant John McIntyre told her he thought she had been a willing party to the sex and Mr Kirk said part of her story was a "fairy tale". Both accused her of not struggling to get away from the men or shouting. Mr Kirk, while using a crude analogy, congratulated her on her self-control.

While she was waiting to write the statement she told the BBC camera crew that she could now understand why women did not want to pursue complaints of rape. She still maintained she had been attacked.

After she left, the police were shown discussing the case.

A jury in an unconnected rape trial at Lincoln Crown Court was advised yesterday by the judge not to watch last night's BBC documentary, *Police* (Our Lincoln Correspondent writes).

Judge Richard Hutchinson was summing up on the tenth day of the trial in which four teenagers are charged with kidnapping and raping a girl of 15. The jury's verdict is expected today.

Mistress and wife 'killed man'

A man was murdered by his wife and his mistress, probably because he had become irksome and because they wanted his insurance money, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. They thought of using poisonous mushrooms or toothpicks to kill him, but it was the wrong season for them. Mr John Allott, QC, for the prosecution, said. Instead Mr John Kearney, aged 40, an instrument technician, was killed by sleeping pills mixed with whisky. His body was put in the River Colne in Bucks, from which police recovered it last May.

Mr Allott told the jury that although four people were accused of murder, "the evil pair at the heart of this matter" were Mr Kearney's wife, Sheila, aged 40,

and Jeanne Phillips, aged 31. Mr Kearney's mistress until shortly before his death. The women were remarkably close friends, despite the affair.

The accused, who all deny murdering Mr Kearney, are Mrs Kearney, of Falling Lane, Viewsey, Middlesex; Mrs Phillips, a cleaner, of Coldharbour Lane, Hayes, Middlesex; Pauline Simmons, aged 24, also of Coldharbour Lane; and Raymond Green, aged 36, unemployed, of Peartree Avenue, Viewsey.

Pauline Simmons and Mr Green, Mr Allott said, were undoubtedly involved by Mrs Phillips and Mrs Kearney, Simmons because she was Mrs Phillips's lodger and Mr Green because he was Mrs Kearney's lover.

Mr Allott said another



Gloria Hunniford, the first female daytime disc jockey on BBC Radio 2, during her opening programme yesterday. Patrick Litchfield, the photographer, was her first guest.

Channel Four guidelines

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel Four will be required to follow the same rules on programme sponsorship as other independent television companies.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) has redrawn its guidelines to cover the use by the channel of programmes funded by non-broadcasters. There have been such programmes on independent television but none are expected on Channel Four.

The guidelines cover: broadcasters' editorial independence and responsibility; the content of programmes ("factual portrayals of events, happenings, places or things" as indicated in the Broadcasting Act, 1981); and the nature of on-screen acknowledgements.

The authority has had extensive consultations with the channel and the programme companies and says the arrangements will be reviewed again in the light of experience gained this year (the channel opens in November) and next year.

Screen credits can be given to organizations that have financed a production as long as the name of a product does not appear.

Acknowledgements to other funders will be considered only when a programme is a factual portrayal, and that covers recordings or live relays of sporting, artistic and entertainment events that have an existence independent of the television broadcast itself. That consideration will not be extended to news programmes.

There is no chance, the IBA adds, that advertising magazine programmes (such as *Jim's Inn*, hosted by the late Jimmy Hanley in the 1950s) will be permitted.

Wording of acknowledgements, to appear at the end and, where appropriate, at the beginning of programmes, must be agreed in advance with the IBA. Where a programme includes a funder's name on product including that name will be allowed "written or around that programme".



Mr Stefan Stanislawski, the new Polish Ambassador to Britain, was in fine spirits when he visited the Labour Party's headquarters in south London yesterday in spite of his so far unsupported announcement about the release of Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, suspended independent trade union.

While waiting at Heathrow on Sunday for his wife to arrive from Warsaw he told an inquiring reporter that Mr Walesa, held under house arrest near Warsaw

since the imposition of martial law more than a month ago, would be released in "the very near future". As our Warsaw correspondent writes, the Polish military authorities want to release him but cannot afford the risk.

Yesterday Mr Stanislawski was more circumspect in his remarks to reporters waiting for him outside the Labour Party building. He smiled broadly but refused to comment either about the future of Mr Walesa or martial law.

Cigarette sellers strike back

The tobacco industry yesterday struck back at the taxman with the launching of a nationwide smokers' petition against any further increases in cigarette duty in this year's budget.

Hard on the heels of a £625,000 newspaper advertising campaign by tobacco companies in last Sunday's *papers*, representatives of 150,000 tobacconists and newsgents assembled in London to protest against what they see as the victimisation of Britain's 20 million smokers and to proclaim that with cigarette duty at 74 per cent the law of diminishing returns had begun to operate.

Molyneux refuses to quit

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr James Molyneux, leader of Ulster's Official Unionist Party, said yesterday that he would not resign his position despite continued criticism from some members of his style of leadership.

Taking the offensive for the first time since the attacks on him began, he gave a warning to his critics who are becoming increasingly demoralized by the threat from the rival Democratic Unionist Party, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, and fears that they would be blamed for the damage being done.

Mr Molyneux, leader of the party since 1979, said he had no intention of quitting his post. "I have a responsibility to the people who have elected me. I have a responsibility to keep my nerve."

Mr Molyneux's critics are unlikely to let the matter rest and the party faces perhaps months of sapping before the issue is finally resolved. In that time a crucial by-election will be held in the safe "loyalist" seat of Belfast, South, where the Rev Robert Bradford, the official Unionist

councillors' association is likely to see fresh attacks on the leadership in discussion of future strategy. It will be attended by Mr William Ross, official Unionist MP for Londonderry and a strong supporter of Mr Molyneux, who will not be present.

Nor will Mr Harold McCusker, official Unionist MP for Armagh and a possible challenger for the leadership, attend, because it is understood he does not want to be blamed further for any attacks that might be voiced.

Much of the criticism surrounding Mr Molyneux arises from poor comparisons with Mr Paisley, whose party is now seen as making all the running in the province with its rumbustious style of leadership and good organization.

Mr Michael Foot will make his first visit to Northern Ireland at the end of this month since becoming leader of the Labour Party at the head of a fact-finding mission.

Paintings by Sickert find favour

By Geraldine Norman, Correspondent

There was a sudden run on the work of Bernard Sickert at Phillips's sale of modern British pictures yesterday. While Sickert is considered one of the 'greats' of Twentieth-century British painting, his brother Bernard has hitherto been largely forgotten.

Like his brother, Bernard was a member of the New English Art Club. Phillips had a group of pastel views of the Thames in and around London for sale which are believed to have come from the artist's studio after his death. Phillips have sold other pastels from the same source, when £20 or so was a normal price, the River reached £300 (estimate £30-£50). That was the highest price.

The average price for a single pastel was about £95; that was realized, for instance, by "The scenic railway, Strood, Kent" (estimate £40-£60). There were not, however, enough buyers to carry them all off at top prices. That lowest pastel, a view of the river, one of the 26 lots remained unsold.

At Christie's King Street yesterday the first sale of the new year was devoted to English and Continental ceramics. The auctioneers were pleased and surprised at the strength of the bidding, which left the sale only 8 per cent unsold.

A very encouraging start to the season, Mr Hugh Morley-Fletcher, who took the sale, commented. "There was hardly a lot sold against the reserve and the bidding often ran far beyond it."

The sale was devoted to nineteenth-century ceramics, an area in which the market was very uncertain last autumn. Hand painted Worcester vases were running well beyond estimate; a two-handled vase and cover painted with mountain sheep by H. Davis made £432 (estimate £150-£200).

Sèvres-pattern vases, richly ornate with ornate mounts and romantic Boucher-type decoration, were well up again, though perhaps not quite back to the levels recorded four years ago at the height of the *trianon nouveau-riche* spending spree. A pair of blue-ground, ornate-mounted vases painted with lovers in rustic landscapes made £918 (estimate £400-£600).

The star price of the sale was £4,320 (estimate £600-£1,000) for a massive late Sevres circle owl painted with meandering roses and dated 1854.

Star Wars bought for ITV showing

The cinema box office success *Star Wars* has been bought for the independent television network for £1.5m. It was released in Britain in 1977 and has since taken £150m all over the world.



Broken promises.

A lot has been said about the August 1981 pay agreement, but what about the productivity agreement which was made at the same time?

The understanding on flexible rostering which was accepted by all three rail unions, including ASLEF, was quite specific. It reads as follows:

"Negotiations shall take place to establish variations to the rostering agreements with a view to introducing some flexibility around the 8-hour day, but without producing unreasonable variation in the length of each working day or week. These discussions shall be concluded by 31 October 1981."

If words mean anything, they mean that the 8-hour day has to be modified and that some form of variable rostering must take place. Discussions on flexible rostering with all the unions took place throughout the autumn, until on 30 November 1981, the following minute of the appropriate negotiation

body revealed the ASLEF attitude: "The ASLEF representatives noted the points put forward but re-affirmed that after very careful consideration, they were not prepared to accept any rostering arrangements which involved relinquishment of the 8-hour day agreement..."

Since then, a 7-9 hour basis has been agreed with the National Union of Railwaymen. However, ASLEF remains obdurately opposed to any change and it is this which is the root cause of the present strikes.

There has been a lot of talk about the pay agreement, but as we have pointed out on innumerable occasions, pay and productivity are inextricably related as our discussions last August showed.

All that ASLEF has to do for its members to be entitled to the pay increase agreed on 20 August is to honour its own promise on productivity.

British Railways Board, Rail House, Euston Square, London NW1 2DZ



# Most union members 'think Labour will lose'

By Ian Bradley

More than half of Britain's trade unionists think the Labour Party will lose the next election, a poll taken earlier this month shows.

The detailed findings of the poll, which was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) for last night's Granada Television programme, *World in Action*, and made available exclusively to *The Times*, could be a dismal reading for the main opposition party. They show that 45 per cent of union members feel the Labour Party no longer represents the interests of working people.

More than half 56 per cent believe that their union should not be affiliated to the Labour Party. Only 35 per cent of trade unionists positively support affiliation to the party.

The poll will give considerable encouragement to the Social Democratic Party, whose leaders suggested last week that trade unions should end their traditional affiliation to the Labour Party.

According to MORI's findings, a fifth of all trade unionists would support the affiliation of their union to the SDP. Nearly two thirds (64 per cent), however, would oppose such a move. Of those opposed to affiliation, more than half (52 per cent) said unions should not be involved in politics.

The generally poor view of Labour's state and prospects is reflected in present voting

intentions. As the accompanying table shows, MORI finds that more than a third (36 per cent) of trade unionists would vote for the SDP/Liberal Alliance in a general election tomorrow.

TRADE UNION VOTE 1974-81			
	October 1974	May 1976	Now
Lab	55	51	48
C	23	33	14
Lib/SDP	18	13	36

Percentages are for actual voting in the October 1974, and May 1976, general election and voting intention now, 1974 and 1976 figures are for Liberal alone, those for 1981 for the SDP/Liberal Alliance.

Although the samples are in some cases too small to be statistically significant, the differences in voting intention between the members of individual unions are particularly interesting.

Labour Party support has apparently held up most strongly among the miners (60 per cent) and is lowest in the National and Local Government Officers' Association (23 per cent).

Support for the SDP/Liberal Alliance is strongest in the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (44 per cent), the National Union of Railwaymen (36 per cent) and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (35 per cent).

Both Mr Michael Foot and Mr Wedgwood Benn came badly out of the poll's

findings. More than two fifths (42 per cent) of those interviewed believe the Labour leader should be replaced immediately, and 60 per cent say that Mr Benn should not continue his campaign to reform the party.

Nearly half (46 per cent) also feel that Mr Benn and the Labour left are to blame for the party's present troubles.

On policy issues there is, perhaps some consolation for the Labour Party in the poll's findings. A majority of trade unionists (58 per cent) support British withdrawal from the EEC and there is strong support (74 per cent) for import controls.

More than half (55 per cent) are against any interference with traditional trade union rights. However, the poll also shows that Labour's unilateralist stance is supported by only 42 per cent of trade unionists.

At least Labour can gain some small financial comfort from the survey. It finds that more than three-quarters (78 per cent) of the admittedly diminishing number of trade unionist Labour supporters would be prepared to pay 50p a year, or less than the price of a pint of beer, to help the party in the next election.

MORI interviewed a representative sample of 946 trade unionists in 72 parliamentary constituencies between January 7 and 9.



Sub-Divisional Officer Leslie Smith, of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, holding a £50 cheque he received from the Special Bow Street Reward Fund in London yesterday. Mr Smith tackled a youth after shots were fired near the Queen during last year's Trooping the Colour.

## Conservation Act charge over fur coat

By David Nicholson-Lord

In what could be the last case of its type under existing law, a Manchester fur shop which allegedly offered for sale a £3,999 leopard skin coat is being prosecuted by conservationists. The prosecution was mounted privately after police and customs officials apparently dropped the case.

The action, against the old established family firm of Raymond Furs, is being taken under the Endangered Species Act, 1976. Successful prosecutions under the Act have been considerably rarer

than many of the animals and birds it seeks to protect. Only three cases have succeeded.

According to critics, that is because those prosecuting had the difficult task of proving that a skin or specimen was imported after 1976. They also had to show that traders had not made adequate efforts to check the existence of import licence.

From March, however, new provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act will come into force which conservationists believe will simplify the prosecution's task con-

siderably. Traders will not be allowed to sell species regarded as the most endangered, which include the leopard, without a licence.

According to a group monitoring the Washington convention on endangered species, which the 1976 Act implemented, six leopard skins were imported in 1979.

The Manchester prosecution is being mounted by Mr Daniel Lindsay, European Secretary of PCAP (Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plantlife) International.

## Fan clubs aid start of £1m orchestra

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

An ambitious project to set up a new professional full-time orchestra in the Midlands at a cost of £1m has just started with the formation of the first of a number of local "supporters' clubs", intended to provide funds, publicity and audiences.

At a time when many orchestras are in financial difficulty, the idea of starting another large orchestra might appear close to madness, but its creator and founder is convinced it can succeed.

Mr John Gale, artistic director and chief conductor, hopes that his Midlands Philharmonic Orchestra will be ready to play by next year, after 18 months of careful preparation and development.

The embryonic orchestra, with locally-recruited players, has already performed six concerts in Leamington, Peterborough, and Corby, to test demand the projects' viability. Stage two this year is to recruit a professional administrative staff at an estimated £200,000, and to organize financial support for the orchestra, which Mr Gale believes will cost £1m a year to run at today's prices.

The plan is for a full orchestra of 81 players giving 45 concerts a year. The group will also be split into a chamber orchestra of 47 players, string woodwind and brass ensembles and a string quartet, each of which will play some 90 concerts throughout the region.

Mr Gale has long been concerned at the scarcity of music in many big towns in the Midlands and East Anglia. He believes the Midlands Philharmonic can fill a need and a demand.

The area, with a population of 13 million, ranges from Bristol to Watford and Southend in the south, Hereford and Stoke to the west, Norwich and Lowestoft to the east, and Barnsley and Hull in the north. The orchestra will steer clear of Birmingham, which is already provided for, but outside the general area has Shrewsbury, Reading and York among its targets.

Societies are to be set up in 17 counties, and the first, in Northampton, with Lord and Lady Spencer as honorary presidents, held its inaugural meeting this month. Four subscription concerts are planned for Northampton this year.

Mr Gale, a music publisher, emphasizes that the orchestra can succeed only by providing what its potential audience wishes to hear. A survey during its pilot concerts showed demand for the more popular and accepted classical composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, and the light classical repertoire.

Once established, the orchestra intends to include more contemporary work and to commission works, especially from composers living in the area.

## Aid rebuff for Hull trawlermen

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent  
A six-man delegation of Hull trawler owners met Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, yesterday to plead for more help for Britain's struggling distant water fleets.

But after the meeting Mr Thomas Boyd, managing director of Boyd Line, which yesterday announced the sale of its two largest freezer trawlers to New Zealand, said there had been no progress.

There was still no common fisheries policy in the EEC, and opportunities for British fishermen were totally inadequate, he said. A few years ago there had been more than fifty freezer trawlers, but today only 16 were left.

The ships were among the most efficient vessels built, but they were not being given the opportunity to fish. The 1,000-ton quota from Canadian waters amounted to a mere two freezer trips a year. The industry was seeking an 8,000-ton quota from Norway but was still awaiting a reply.

When Britain joined the EEC it had the largest fleet in Europe, Mr Boyd pointed out. It still had the largest resources but would soon have one of the smallest fleets.

Mr Jonathan Hall, managing director of another Hull firm, Thomas Hamling & Co Ltd, said that while the British Government claimed that the future lay with smaller inshore trawlers, the Dutch were building large vessels because they believed them to be economic.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said after the meeting that he regretted the sales of the two trawlers, but the general adoption of the 200-mile territorial limit inevitably restricted opportunities for distant water trawlers.

□ J. Marr and Son, of Hull, has sold three big deep sea trawlers to Iceland. The stern trawlers Glen Carron, Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, all built in 1973.

## Expulsion reprieve for Asian

By Lucy Hodges

An East African Asian whom the Government was proposing to deport last September is to stay in Britain after a High Court decision in his favour and India's refusal to accept him.

The case of Mr Nitinchandra Shah, aged 23, was won in court on a technicality, but it illustrates a highly significant policy change by the Indian Government. Henceforth it will refuse to accept East African Asians and others who are United Kingdom passport holders and have a right to live here, but whom the British authorities want to deport.

Mr Shah was born in Kenya and went to India with his family in 1964. Soon after, they applied to come to Britain on the special voucher scheme.

There is now a wait of five and a half years for such applicants from India, and rather than stay unemployed in India after his education finished Mr Shah went back to Kenya, where he got a job. However, his Kenyan work permit ran out after a year. When he approached the British High Commission to try to join the Kenyan Asian voucher allocation, where there is no queue, he was told to go back to India and wait.

Meanwhile his father, mother, five sisters and brother had been admitted to Britain, so he returned, but was told he must go. The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants filed a complaint with the European Commission of Human Rights.

The High Court decision gives Mr Shah leave to stay three months. Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the council, said it was "sheer spite" by the Home Office to give him only three months. "The case illustrates the appalling administration of the special voucher scheme and the way it works to split up families", he said.

## MP's Bill seeks body to monitor computer data

By Frances Gibb

A Labour MP will seek tomorrow with the backing of the Labour Party parliamentary civil liberties group, to bring in a Bill which calls for the setting up of a independent body to monitor and safeguard the storage of information on computers.

The Bill will be introduced by Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, in view of concern felt over the amount of information stored on Special Branch files which is not directly relevant to security risks.

He has written to the Home Secretary after hearing that Devon and Cornwall police have weeded out their Special Branch files, many of which had been opened on persons apparently "for no other reason than that they were active in campaigning against nuclear weapons, opposed blood sports or supported the Anti-Apartheid Movement".

The Bill, which has been drafted by the National Council for Civil Liberties, calls for the setting up of a data protection authority as an independent watchdog, as recommended by the Lindop committee on data protection in 1978.

It rejects the proposal originally put forward by the Government that the Home Office should supervise the storage of computer data.

Since then, however, it is believed that the proposal has been modified in view of strong opposition from among other groups, the British Medical Association, and that the Home Office now favours the setting up of a computer ombudsman to act as an independent monitor.

Mr Meacher's Bill also provides for the right of individual citizens to have access to and challenge their records; and places on operators of data banks, both computer and manual, a duty to register with the new authority and abide by the new European convention on data protection, which the Government has signed but not ratified.

Under the Bill the new authority issue codes of practice providing detailed instructions on how operators should comply with the law; and it would have the power to investigate complaints and remove data banks from the register where standards were not met.

Meacher said yesterday it was the Government's duty to act upon the proposals of the Lindop committee.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the NCL, said yesterday: "We hope that the initiative will force the Government to speed publication of its own proposals and provide Parliamentary time for a data protection Bill this session."

## SPEAKING UP FOR SMOKERS

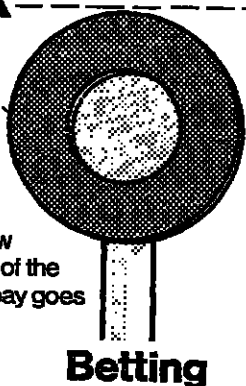
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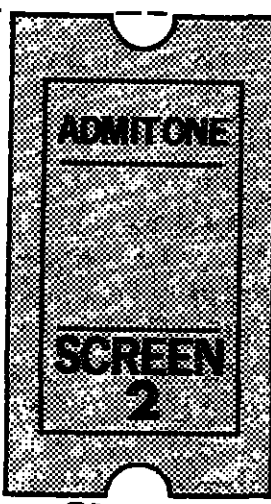
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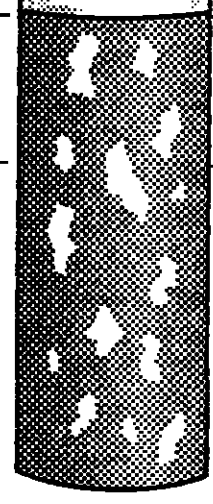
# Hasn't cigarette tax gone far enough?



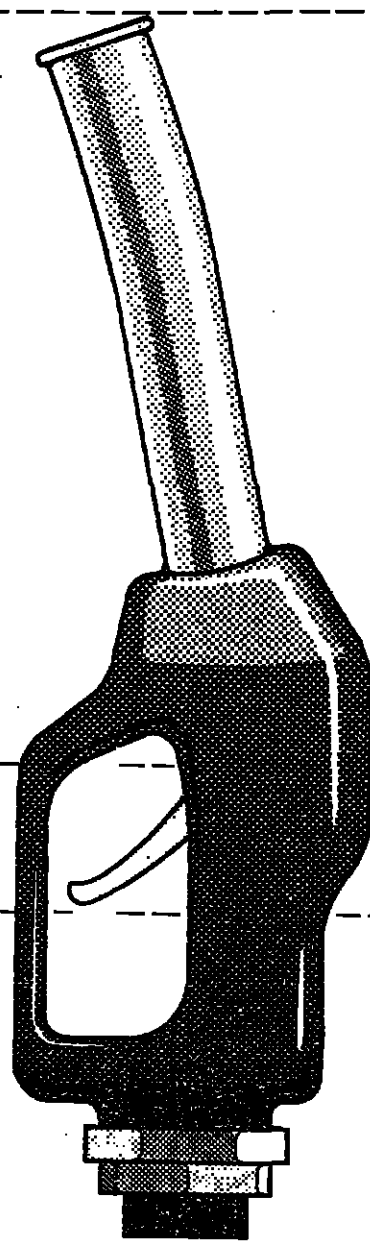
Betting



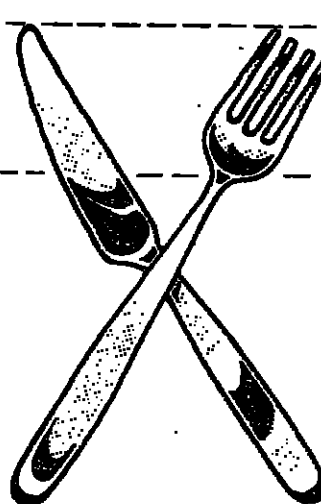
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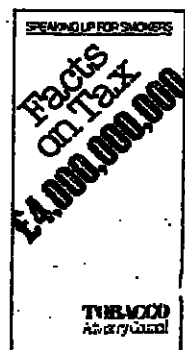
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\*Figures quoted are based on Government estimates 1981/1982 and include cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos, plus VAT.





## Neo-nazis accused of bomb attack murders

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Jan 18

The biggest neo-Nazi terrorist trial began in a maximum security court in Stuttgart today.

Herr Manfred Roder, aged 52, regarded as one of the most fanatical of the current neo-Nazi leaders, and two followers are accused of the joint murder of two people and the attempted murder of eight others in bomb attacks between February and August 1980. A fourth is charged with the murder of a terrorist.

The series of seven attacks reached a climax on the night of August 22 when a home-made device was hurled at a hostel for would-be foreign immigrants in Hamburg and killed two Vietnamese.

The millions of foreign workers and their families in West Germany are regarded by right-wing extremists with almost as much hatred as the Jews. According to investigations, Herr Roder noted the date in his diary as the beginning of "Germany's liberation".

Earlier that year, a bomb wrecked an exhibition about the extermination of Jews at Auschwitz in the town hall of Hisslingen, south-west Germany. And a second blew up at the home of a local councillor who organized it.

Another target was a Cologne school dedicated to a resistance hero killed by the Nazis. More bombs were thrown at other foreigners' hostels and an immigration camp.

Herr Roder, a well-dressed former lawyer with semi-rimless glasses, started his criminal career in 1971 by founding a *Deutsche Bürgerinitiative* (German Citizen's initiative). A non-violent group upholding Nazi-type beliefs.

But gradually Herr Roder, who described himself as the *Reichsverweser* (Reich administrator), began to demand action, with increasing insistence. In 1978 he was dismissed for his political activities and sentenced to jail for radical incitement. He escaped abroad.

He appears to have lived undisturbed for a couple of years in several countries including Britain, directing right-wing activities, circulating letters to his followers and supported by substantial donations from sympathizers. Later, he slipped secretly back into West Germany.

The other three accused are allegedly members of his latest group, the *Deutsche Aktionsgruppen* (German action groups). They are: Frau Sybille Vorderbrügge, 25, a medical assistant; and Herr Raymond Hörne, 52, a metal worker who allegedly made the bombs.

The fourth, who is accused of murder, is Dr Heinz Coiditz, 51, an ear, nose and throat doctor who would regulate his patients with his right-wing views and boasted that he always refused to treat foreigners — as a "service to the fatherland".

The trial, which is expected to last at least until the end of March, is being held in the courtroom specially built for the trial of the Baader-Meinhof terrorists of the 1970s, and the accused are housed on the same floor of the high security wing where Andreas Baader and his comrades lived and committed suicide.

The security services believe the neo-nazis are far less cunning and professional than the left-wingers and believe they can contain right-wing terrorism.

A 14-month-old baby died today of her injuries suffered when a bomb shattered a Jewish restaurant in West Berlin on Friday night. Twenty-four people were injured.

Police at first suspected that the attackers were a Palestinian or Arab group, but today they said they were investigating "in all directions".

## Mitterrand suffers biggest defeat since socialists came to power

From Charles Hargrove,  
Paris, Jan 18

Saturday's rejection by the Constitutional Council of parts of the French nationalization law, and the Opposition's victory in four parliamentary by-elections a day later, are the first serious setbacks suffered by the Socialist Government since it came to power seven months ago.

The setback is not softened by the facts that the council did not challenge the principle of nationalization, as the Opposition had hoped, and that the political balance of power is unchanged. The losses lost by the left yesterday in any case were conservative since 1958, and were won by a hair's breadth in the "pink" tide which swept the country in the June election.

However, Opposition claims that the tide is beginning to turn seem premature. There is every reason to believe that the left would be returned with a substantial majority in a general election now.

President Mitterrand may not be sorry that both the constitutional and the electoral setback, which do not undermine the Government's programme or affect its power base, will calm some of the hostilities in his own party, who talked in recent weeks about disregarding the Constitutional Council's decision. There have been reports that President Mitterrand has regretted in private that the Socialist domination of Parliament is so complete.

## Campsite blast trial opens

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid, Jan 18

The trial opened in Tarragona today of a man accused of responsibility for the Los Alfaques camping disaster in which more than 200 foreign tourists were burnt to death in July, 1978, when a tanker carrying propylene gas exploded on a road near by. Exercising their right under Spain's 1978 democratic constitution, a group of local citizens headed by the Mayor of the village of Reus appeared at the court today demanding exemplary sentences to prevent such tragedies ever occurring again. They want the sentences to bring about stricter security regulations, especially near industrial areas. The camping site was located near industry. The trial could not be started earlier because of cumbersome legal procedures.

According to the investigating magistrate's findings, the tanker was overloaded, carrying 51,700lb of the liquid gas, whereas its maximum capacity was only 48,680lb. The tank was said to be in a defective condition and made of a steel unsuited for transporting such dangerous material.

The camping site, near the Tarragona-Valencia main road, was overcrowded, with a total of 780 holidaymakers staying there, instead of 264, the officially permitted number. The public prosecutor asked for sentences of four years and two months for Señor Alfredo Marco, the head of security at Enpetrol, the state-owned company, which supplied the propylene; Señor Francisco Molinos, in charge of security at the local plant; Señor Alfredo Orti, the plant's manager; and Señor Jose Villalba, the mechanic who filled up the tanker.

The prosecutor also asked for one-year prison sentences each for Señor Socrates Arguelles, the chairman of Cisternas Reunidas, owners of the tanker, and Señor Alfonso Hernandez, the firm's technical director.

A total of 215 holidaymakers lost their lives in the explosion and 67 others were injured.



Left to right: Pierre de Benouville, Bruno Bourg Broc, Alain Peyrefitte, Jacques Domina

There is a strong tendency among these hothouse heads to accuse the Council of Machiavellian shrewdness, first or having invalidated the election results in four conservative seats, and second for giving a particularly vicious verdict on nationalization. This verdict avoids a clash with the Government that would have caused a constitutional crisis, but undermines its economic policy by prolonging uncertainty in a fifth of the economy, and sharply raising the tax bill.

That is not the view taken by the Government, which derives satisfaction from the Council's decision in favour of the principle and scope of nationalization, even if this means unexpected delay and considerable extra cost. Now it is racing against time to draft a new Bill today, which the Cabinet can approve on Wednesday, and which can be rushed through Parliament in about a month under an accelerated procedure.

As for the by-elections, the Government regards them as a salutary lesson to its own supporters to mobilize more effectively. Paradoxically, the right this time was more successful in this than the left. But many Socialist voters failed to go to the polls, and many moderate voters who had backed the left in the general election, especially farmers, white collar workers, and shopkeepers, deserted it because they are disillusioned with the Government.

Some left-wing voters may also have abstained to express disappointment that the victory of the left last summer has not brought about the concrete changes in their daily lives which they had hoped for.

The question raised for the Government is whether it should increase the pace and scope of reform or, as M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, insisted last year,

reduce them to fear of losing the moderate voters without whom it could not have won last summer.

The results of yesterday's poll are clear. M Alain Peyrefitte, the Gaullist former Minister of Justice, who lost his seat in the Seine-et-Marne, by 186 votes last June, was back by more than 6,000 votes. The Gaullist newcomer in the Marne, M Bruno Bourg-Broc, had a majority of nearly 5,000, compared to June's Socialist majority of 256.

In the Twelfth District of Paris, General de Benouville, a Gaullist who scraped through with 48 votes in June, scored more than 4,000 this time in a particularly low poll. And in the Second District, M Jacques Domina, a former Gaullist turned Giscardian, was more than 3,000 ahead in a 50 per cent poll, after losing by 57 votes in June.

## Martens wins bulldozer vote

From Ian Murray  
Brussels, Jan 18

At five o'clock this morning an exhausted Belgian Parliament took the final vote to agree the special powers sought by the Government to deal with the country's economic crisis.

The Bill now goes before the Senate for approval and it should be in force by the end of the month. The special powers have been nicknamed "The Martens bulldozer" in honour of Mr Wilfried Martens who heads the right-wing Social Christian Liberal Party coalition. The aim is to revive the economy, improve public finances and create employment.

The Government object is to keep its promise to reduce this year's expected budget deficit by 120,000m Belgian francs (£1,500m). In practice, it will be using the powers to water down legislation which makes salaries automatically index-linked.

The special powers mean that the cabinet, in consultation with the King, can agree financial edicts without debating them in Parliament. Parliament merely has to be informed of the Royal edict and any objections would amount to a motion of no confidence in the Government.

Mr Martens rallied his coalition partners in Parliament last week as the debate was dragging on by telling them: "Let us not be frightened of being unpopular".

## Nkomo denies party merger proposals

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Jan 18

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the second largest party in Zimbabwe's coalition Government, today condemned trends within the ruling Zanu (PF) Party and dismissed claims by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, that talks would start in two weeks on merging their parties.

In his most outspoken statement since his followers clashed with Mr Mugabe's supporters last February leaving more than 200 dead, Mr Nkomo indicated that prospects of a merger had, if anything, receded.

Mr Nkomo, President of the Patriotic Front, told *The Times* he was worried that Zanu (PF) was departing increasingly from the constitution agreed at Lancaster House and was holding itself above Parliament.

Mr Mugabe told rallies around Salisbury yesterday that talks would start between Zanu (PF) and the Patriotic Front shortly to discuss making Zimbabwe a one-party state. No party other than Zanu (PF) would rule in Zimbabwe and it would be in power forever.

Mr Nkomo, veteran of nationalist politics and known by his supporters as "Father of Zimbabwe", said the Prime Minister's statement had raised serious misgivings in the Patriotic Front and had deeply concerned him personally. Zanu (PF) was assuming that the Patriotic Front would acquiesce.

The Patriotic Front holds 20 of the 80 black seats in

Parliament and as the main alternative to Zanu (PF) would have to be involved in any peaceful transition to a one-party system. Mr Nkomo indicated that there would be no talk on unification in the foreseeable future and that although the possibility of a merger had been raised "you never heard it from me".

It was on the constitution that he was most critical, noting that speeches by Mr Mugabe which set Zanu (PF) up as the main political force were a contradiction of the document which the two leaders signed at Lancaster House. "which states clearly that Parliament is supreme and not any political party".

As a result Zanu (PF) members were setting themselves above the organs of state such as the police and Army while party men had been given a disproportionate number of appointments in the Civil Service.

Mr Nkomo, who has been a virtual recluse from public life in recent months, said he had been shaken by the Prime Minister's weekend speech: "I believed we were working together for peace and unity... but you can't force unity".

Speeches by Mr Mugabe on the one-party theme upset Mr Nkomo's supporters who traditionally have different regional and tribal affiliations but in recent months they have drawn back from public criticism. The fact Mr Nkomo has responded in so forthright a manner does not bode well.

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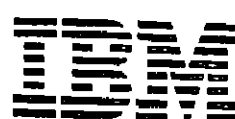
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## Nimeiry toughens austerity

Khartoum, Jan 18. — President Nimeiry of Sudan, under pressure to rescind austerity measures had said he will resign rather than cancel his economic programme.

The measures announced last November resulted in price rises in certain consumer goods such as sugar, which went up by 60 per cent, and petrol which rose by 30 per cent.

President Nimeiry, leader of the country since 1969, told senior party and government officials last night that he would not listen to arguments about the increases caused by the removal of subsidies.

Instead, he said in his speech reported by the official Sudan news agency today that there would be new increases in sugar, wheat and petrol prices during the next 18 months.

"You can even ask me to resign and I am ready for that. I want you to study my programme and tell me if it is useful," the President said. Sudanese universities and schools were closed indefinitely earlier this month after demonstrations and riots in protest against the increases.

The President also intends to remove more subsidies and he said there would be no increases in salaries and wages, and that government expenditure would be severely curtailed.

The International Monetary Fund granted Sudan a \$220m (£110m) standby credit, and the President devalued the Sudanese pound and tied the exchange rate to the American dollar.

In a strong rebuff to his own party officials, the President said he was not obliged to consult the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union on state affairs and he would instruct his ministers not to respond to any questions by party officials.

"This is my position. If you want it, I will continue in office for the remaining year of my tenure, and if not then I will say farewell," he said. — Reuters.

### MICRO-TALKS

Aden. — Representatives of communications companies have arrived here to negotiate a microwave communications network for North and South Yemen, Djibouti and Somalia.



## Poland: retaliation

## US wants curb on sales of high technology to East

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington Jan 18

The United States will call for tougher restrictions on the sale of high technology to the Soviet Union and other East European countries at the special meeting of the Western Coordinating Committee in Export Controls (Cocom) which begins in Paris tomorrow.

Although American officials are making a distinction between the Paris meeting and the sanctions which the United States has already imposed against the Soviet Union and Poland, it is clear they hope to use the Polish crisis to put their Western allies into accepting the need for more rigorous trade curbs.

Mr James Buckley, the Under-Secretary for Security Assistance, will be heading the joint team from the State, Defence and Commerce departments to the week-long talks.

The meeting was first proposed during last July's summit conference of seven Western industrialized countries in Ottawa, which called for consultation to ensure that in the field of East-West relations the west's economic policies continued to be "compatible with our political and security objectives".

The coordinating committee is an inter-agency group which comprises all NATO countries, apart from Iceland, and Japan. Its function is to regulate the transfer to communist countries of high technology which could affect the national security of the Western allies.

The United States, concerned that the Soviet Union is using high technology items purchased from the West to improve its military capability, is proposing tougher restrictions in nine main categories of equipment. These include computers, machine tools, heavy transport, power equipment,

air and sea navigation equipment and metallurgical goods.

America will also call for stricter curbs on the transfer of technical know-how, which are very concerned that while the restrictions already imposed on equipment sales to the communist bloc have been quite effective, there are few similar restrictions on the transfer of technical know-how, one official said today.

The American attitude towards this week's meeting was recently spelt out by Mr Lawrence Brady, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who said the Soviet Union was buying high technology from the West and diverting it as "the engine of the Soviet military machine."

Mr Brady, who is known for his tough attitude towards Moscow, told an audience in San Francisco: "We are pledged to the Soviet military build-up, and we are pledged substantially to reduce Soviet leverage over the economies of the non-communist world."

The Ottawa summit revealed sharp differences in approach towards East-West relations between the United States and its allies, particularly West Germany. These differences have been underscored by the more restrained approach of Western Europe towards the Polish crisis compared to Washington.

The United States is particularly opposed to the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. President Reagan recently announced the suspension of licences for the sale of American pipe-laying equipment for projects in Poland. President Mitterand clearly does not feel that the Polish situation justifies any change in the timetable.

fall within the scope of Cocom, the pipeline is expected to be discussed at the Paris meeting. United States officials estimate the Soviet Union will earn about \$5,000m (£2,600m) a year from gas sales to Western Europe. This, they contend, would increase Soviet ability to purchase computers, advanced electronics equipment and other high technology products suitable for military use.

American officials do not expect the Cocom meeting to reach agreement on a new list of restricted items. However, they hope the other participants will come away convinced to the need to improve and expand controls on trade in strategic goods with the communist bloc.

France and the Soviet Union have resumed negotiations regarding possible French gas purchases from Russia. The talks had broken down at the beginning of last month (Our Paris Correspondent writes). A team from Russia's Soyuzgas Export arrived in France today and is planning to spend a week resolving the remaining differences regarding France's planned purchase of 10 million cubic yards of Soviet gas starting in 1986.

The venue of the talks is not being revealed for fear of political demonstrations, but it is believed to be somewhere outside Paris.

When the Polish Government introduced martial law last month, there was speculation here that the French Government might postpone the talks or reduce the amount of gas to be purchased as a gesture of disapproval of Soviet intervention in Poland. President Mitterand clearly does not feel that the Polish situation justifies any change in the timetable.

## Army calls for party purge to be continued

By Our Foreign Staff

A continuing purge of the Polish Communist Party, and a return to the party of Marxist-Leninist principles, was demanded by the Polish armed forces newspaper yesterday.

The article in *Zolniers Wolnosci*, came after official disclosures that nearly 1,000 people had been expelled from the party in the first three weeks of martial law. A further 1,300 people were given less serious penalties.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, was quoted yesterday as saying that chaos could return to Poland within a month if martial law were lifted.

"If we really want reform and the economic stabilization which would make these reforms possible, then we cannot lift these measures taken with a heavy heart and create a situation in which the whole chaos would return within a month at the latest," he told the West German news magazine *Stern*.

"Unfortunately," he added, "that forces us to take repressive measures against those people who would only endanger a continuing renewal."

Justifying the party purges, Mr Tadeusz Nowicki, the vice-chairman of the party's Control Commission, claimed that the Control Commission had the duty to take a firm stand against ideological wavering or capitulation to the enemies of socialism, and against any signs of sectarianism, dogmatism or revisionism.

"This, obviously, has nothing to do with revenge or vengeance, which we firmly oppose," Mr Nowicki said. "The issues at stake are truth, honesty and justice."

According to Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, who returned to Washington yesterday after a four-day visit to Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, fears that civil war may break out in Poland if negotiations between the Government and Solidarity do not get under way.

Meanwhile, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military leader, has ordered the introduction of the traditional Polish four-cornered caps in the uniform of the Army company performing guard of honour duties. The company will wear the caps for the first time since 1917, the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw by the Soviet Army.

## Walesa can expect to be held for some time

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 18

Mr Jozef Walesa, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland, made it clear today that there was no hope of an early release for Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who had been detained since the imposition of martial law.

Although he did not make an outright denial of comments made in London by Mr Stefan Staszewski, the Polish Ambassador, he left no doubt that Mr Walesa would be kept in detention for some time to come.

"We don't know what was said exactly in London," Mr Walesa told a news conference. "We know him (Mr Staszewski) as a great optimist." Some of the reports of the meeting with the Polish Ambassador might also have been misinterpreted to give then an optimistic sheen, he added.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, speaking at the same news conference, said that Mr Walesa had held a number of meetings with Mr Ciosek, the Minister for Trade Union Affairs — but he indicated that they had not achieved any results. They had discussed the future of the unions, Mr Rakowski said. "I think it would be fair to say that Mr Walesa spoke more about the future of Solidarity than Mr Ciosek."

Mr Rakowski said that Mr Walesa had not been accompanied by his advisers in the talks with Mr Ciosek — reinforcing the view that nothing of substance has been agreed. Mr Walesa has continually emphasised that he will negotiate seriously

only if other Solidarity leaders are present. Mr Rakowski denied Archbishop Jozef Glemp's statement that the Solidarity leader had demanded an official apology from the Government for imposing martial law.

The Deputy Prime Minister also said there was no prospect of ending martial law before the end of the year.

And martial law itself was likely to be phased out only when all "signs of anarchy" had been eliminated. This is seen as a reference to a secret regrouping of Solidarity as an underground organization. The West, Mr Rakowski said, should think twice about criticizing Poland on international forums.

"Do they want us to return to a situation that existed before December 13? What would the West have done if Poland had collapsed into civil war?" Freeing these "extremists", Mr Rakowski said, would simply reopen the old problems.

Once a normal and stable situation was restored, the main task was to push through socio-economic reforms and adjust structures to the changing expectations of Poles — above all the young generation. Part of this adjustment would be to form new trade unions that operated within their statutes. But, Mr Rakowski admitted, there was no prospect of this before the end of martial law.



Israeli settlers have stopped the dismantling of this 1967 war memorial

## Shamir casts doubt on autonomy talks

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Jan 18

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, said today that prospects for an early breakthrough in the Palestinian autonomy talks have dimmed because the Egyptians have suddenly hardened their position.

The minister told the Knesset foreign affairs and security committee and the Egyptian press in their recent meetings that the agreement they were seeking must be

acceptable to the Palestinians. Mr Shamir said this represented a shift from President Sadat's position. The former leader at his last meeting with Mr Begin in Alexandria in September said if the two Governments agree on an autonomy plan, it would be his responsibility to deal with the Palestinians.

The new Egyptian stand was opposed by Israel, he



"Auch... these Jews are still everywhere!"

## Mercenary group faces new charges

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Jan 18

The 45 mercenaries arrested by the South African police after their unsuccessful coup attempt in the Seychelles in November were charged today with jeopardizing the safety of the international airport on Mahé island in the Seychelles and with action that might have jeopardized good order and discipline at the airport.

The charges, an alternative to the main charge against them of hijacking an Air India Boeing from the Seychelles to South Africa, took both legal and diplomatic circles by surprise. They have been brought under the 1972 Civil Aviation Act, which is giving effect to the international treaties on hijacking and air piracy that South Africa has signed.

By bringing in the alternative charge of disrupting activity at Mahé airport the South African authorities have opened up an entirely new situation. The mercenaries will go on trial not only for allegedly hijacking the Boeing but for their actions in the Seychelles as well.

Diplomatic observers, who were in Durban magistrates court today when the 45 were remanded for trial by the Natal Supreme Court, said it was being made absolutely clear that South Africa intends to stand by both the letter and the spirit of the international agreements on air piracy that it has signed.

The 45 were not asked to plead to the charges and their conditions of bail were renewed. Some dispute has arisen over the trial date expected to be in April. Counsel representing Colonel Michael Hoare, alleged leader of the group, and 17 others, argued that insufficient time was being allowed by the Natal Attorney-General's office to prepare a defence.

The state has listed 43 witnesses, including the entire crew of the Air India Boeing. So far the Indian Government has not indicated if it will be allowed to give evidence — there are no diplomatic relations between India and South Africa.

## Terror in Italy

## Live TV bomb plot documents found

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Jan 18

Italy's Christian Democrats are looking for a terrorist in new light this week, after the discovery of an alleged plan by the Red Brigades to blow them up next Friday live on television at the opening of the Christian Democrat national council.

The plan is supposed to have emerged from documents found in three bases of the Red Brigades' terrorist movement by investigators on January 9. Signor Giovanni Senzani, allegedly in line to lead the whole movement, was arrested.

A great deal emerged, too, of a planned winter offensive by the terrorists, including six actions either planned or already carried out.

An attack on Nato had been threatened by the terrorists. There was to be a kidnapping or ransom of a leading business executive to finance the movement, then the kidnapping and interrogation of a leading police official at the Ministry of the Interior; an attack with missiles on a maximum security prison to free well-known terrorists; the seizure of a judge and, as the

mission on Friday of the Christian Democrat meeting which would have been attended by many of Italy's leading politicians.

On December 17 Brigadier General James Dozier, deputy chief of staff at the Nato headquarters in Verona was kidnapped. He is undergoing a "peoples trial", according

to his captors. This morning there was a meeting of investigators in Verona to review their work; but so far there is no indication of any success.

On January 4, the Rome special branch arrested two alleged terrorists said to have been about to kidnap Signor Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat. On January 6 Signor Nicola Simone, deputy head of the Rome special branch, escaped capture when terrorists came to his home saying they were delivering a telegram. But Signor Simone was badly wounded in the exchange of fire.

The arrest of the two would-be kidnappers of Signor Romiti is said to have led to the arrest of Signor Senzani on January 9 and the discovery of missiles, automatic weapons, pistols, hand grenades and explosives.

Not only was there said to be detailed plans of future action, including the attack on the Christian Democrats, but there were also copies of interrogations of victims of the past and a film of the killing of a hostage photographed clearly enough for the killers to be recognized.

Doubts, however, are beginning to be expressed today of the reliability of all these reports, none of which come from officially released documents. Similar doubts are expressed as to whether the full truth is emerging from a piecemeal technique of allowing selected pieces of information to emerge.

## Ethiopians say Eritrea is beaten

Addis Ababa, Jan 18. — The official Ethiopian news agency said today government forces had smashed the Eritrean secessionist movement which has been fighting the central government for more than 20 years.

The assertion came against the background of diplomatic reports in Nairobi of large-scale Ethiopian troop movements in the strategic Red Sea province.

As the secessionists have been effectively smashed, the agency said, "The apparent existence of scattered pockets of insurrection can be of no consolation to those who have directly or indirectly worked for Eritrea's estrangement from the motherland."

Eritrean guerrillas have been fighting for the independence of the northern province since September 1961, saying it was illegally annexed by the late Emperor Haile Selassie, overthrown seven years ago by young left-wing officers who perpetuated his policy of stamping out the nationalists by force.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said that almost half the Ethiopian army of 240,000 men — the largest in black Africa — was now in the north in apparent preparation for another attempt to crush nationalist resistance.

Tahar Nur, of Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), said Ethiopia was being assisted by a tank brigade and a Cuban Infantry battalion. — Reuter.

## Soviet pressure to mend split

From Karan Thapar, Kabul, Jan 18

Under Soviet pressure the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has again begun desperate efforts to mend the split in its ranks.

The rift in the party, which dates back to 1967, is seen by the Russians as the main reason for the Afghan Government's failure to establish itself independent of Soviet armed support.

The divide is so deep that some Khalqis, who are said to be bitterly opposed to Russian intervention as the mujahidin guerrillas, are believed here to be leaking information to the mujahidin. People in both factions are unrestrained in their criticism of the state of the country.

The first goal of the reconciliation is to include a greater number of Khalqis in the largely Parcham Cabinet. The dilemma the Russians face is that a significant section of the Parcham group is opposed to reconciliation. Underlying the resistance to party unification is the tribal rivalry which has always bedevilled Afghan politics.

## Baby dies after Berlin blast

Berlin. A 14-month-old girl has died from injuries received when a bomb wrecked an Israeli restaurant on Friday night.

The blast injured 25 people and seven, including the dead child's parents, are still in intensive care.

Two little-known Palestinian groups claimed responsibility for the bomb attack, but so far no direct evidence of Palestinian involvement has been found.

## Schmidt meets unions in unemployment crisis

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 18

Alarmed by West Germany's worst winter unemployment for 16 years, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Government ministers tonight began talks with union leaders about ways of creating more jobs.

The Government has come under increased pressure from the unions and Herr Schmidt's own Social Democratic Party to work out some employment programme after December jobless figures passed 1,700,000.

Until now such pressure has failed because of strong resistance from the junior coalition partner, the liberal Free Democrats, and the Chancellor himself has never been particularly enthusiastic.

But now the Free Democrats, also shaken by the figures, agree that something must be done, although everyone has widely differing views as to what.

The Free Democrats' readiness to compromise on the subject, which nearly led to the break-up of the coalition last summer, is an important

development for Herr Schmidt's government.

After months of friction in which the FDP seemed to be edging towards the conservative Christian Democrats with a view eventually to forming a new government, the coalition is more united than for a long time.

The Polish crisis in particular has shown that the FDP stands side by side with the SPD on the extremely important issues of foreign and defence policy, and that they have little in common with the hard-line CDU.

During tonight's talks and further discussions tomorrow both with leaders of industry and with unions, Herr Schmidt will sound out ideas for a government plan which is expected to be decided on by the Cabinet on February 3.

All sides appear agreed on the need to stimulate investment so as to create more jobs, but disagree over where the money should come from.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Bureaucrats fail to save convent

Madrid. — Demolition work is beginning on a sixteenth century convent near Malaga for which protection has been sought as a historic monument. The site is wanted for building development.

If the development goes ahead it will be principally because of Spain's slow-moving bureaucracy. It will be legal because the town council of Velez Malaga has not taken any action reviewing the application for permission to develop within the statutory period of 12 months.

The convent was built in 1591 by a follower of Saint Teresa of Avila, the fourth century of whose birth is now being celebrated, and of St Joan of the Cross, the mystic poet. Classification as a historic monument has been sought since 1968.

## Russians top of nuclear league

A total of 49 nuclear explosions were monitored in Sweden during 1981, the Swedish Defence Minister said. The Soviet Union carried out 21 tests, the United States 16, France 11 and Britain one. The ministry monitors tests at space observatories in Nagfars and Uppsala.

Mr Ola Dalman, the ministry's nuclear test expert said there were indications that five of the Soviet explosions may have been for non-military purposes, perhaps for earth-moving during oil exploration.

## Arabs accused of synagogue attack

Vienna. — The trial has started of two young Arabs accused of killing two people and injuring 20 in a machine-gun and grenade attack on Vienna's synagogue — last August. Husham Rajih, aged 21, and Marwan Hassan, aged 26, were accused of murder, manslaughter and illegal possession of arms.

Rajih was also charged with murdering Herr Heinz Nittel, the Vienna Transport Council and head of the Austro-Israeli friendship society, who was shot in his car outside his home on May 1.

## Alpine tragedy

Grenoble. — Three French climbers, two women and a man, were killed and four others seriously injured when they were swept off a rock face by an ice avalanche at the resort of l'Alpe d'Huez at the weekend.

## Drug arrests

Kuala Lumpur. — Police arrested a total of 8,269 people, including 76 foreigners, for drug offences and seized about 1,600 lb of drugs in Malaysia last year.

## Chamois dying

Macugnaga. — Dozens of chamois have died in Italy's western Alps in the past few weeks after an epidemic blinding them. Alpine guides and naturalists have reported that the blind chamois died of starvation or fell to their death in crevasses.

## Oil death toll 249

Madrid. — Four women died in hospitals last weekend, three in Valladolid and the other in Salamanca, bringing to 249 the death toll in the Spanish cooking oil scandal.

## Swoop on Mafia

Reggio de Calabria. — Police here arrested 22 members of the Calabrian Mafia, belonging to one of the largest clans in the province. Its leader, Mr Giuseppe Poromallo, 61, escaped arrest.

## IGLESIAS TRIP

Madrid. — Dr Julio Iglesias, who was rescued by police from kidnappers on Sunday, is to fly to Miami to see his son, Señor Julio Iglesias, the pop singer, next Wednesday.

## RAILMEN KILLED

Dijon. — Five railway workers died and four were injured when a train hit their lorry in the marshalling yards at Perrigny-les-Dijon.

## EEC gives ministers ultimatum

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 18

The European Commission decided not to go ahead with agricultural price-fixing negotiations today to give foreign ministers a last chance to draw up guidelines for restructuring the Community's finances and agricultural policy.

The commissioners were meant to have spent the day drawing up price recommendations for tomorrow's Agricultural Council. Mr Paul Dalsager, the commissioner in charge of agriculture, was anxious to press ahead with the price guidelines but spent much of the weekend working on the dossiers.

When the Commission met today it was first given a report by Mr Gaston Thorn, the President, and M Fran-

cois-Xavier Ortoli, the Commissioner for Financial Affairs, about last week's meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels. This meeting had tried unsuccessfully to draw up the guidelines but had decided to have a last attempt to reach agreement next Monday.

If the foreign ministers reach agreement it will profoundly affect the whole strategy of fixing agricultural prices. The commission therefore decided it would stand aside this week to ensure that the ministers could negotiate without any feeling of interference.

The commission this evening made it clear it was not going to give the foreign ministers any more time.

"Whatever the outcome of the council", the declaration said, "the Commission will then decide its agricultural price proposals." The Belgian presidency of the council will be asked to call a meeting of agriculture ministers as quickly as possible so that the negotiations to fix prices can be completed.

There is irritation in the Commission's decision. Mr Thorn said at the end of last week's foreign ministers' meeting: "I am very disappointed. We are dragging our feet." The Commission's view, expressed before that meeting, was that all the facts were known and only the political will was missing. The Commission felt it had done everything necessary



## High seas attack jolts Manila links with Tokyo

From Peter Hazlehurst, Tokyo, Jan 18

Tokyo's relations with Manila were strained today after President Marcos's Government admitted that Philippine Air Force fighters had strafed a Japanese chemical tanker off Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines on Friday.

A Korean cook on the 5,307-ton tanker, The Hegg, was seriously wounded during the attack, in which T28 aircraft fired about 100 rounds at the vessel.

The crew of The Hegg said they could not identify the markings on the aircraft, and could offer no explanation for the attack. The ship was said to have been in international waters at the time.

The Japanese Foreign Office announced today that the Philippines had now admitted that its Air Force was ordered to attack the tanker because Manila had "reliable information" that the ship was carrying arms and ammunition for Muslim guerrillas fighting for an independent Islamic state in Mindanao.

Officials said Mr Hideo Tanaka, the Japanese Ambassador in Manila, had obtained details of the incident from the Filipino Government today. His report said a patrol boat had spotted The Hegg off Mindanao and ordered her to stop. Filipino officials claim she ignored the order and attempted to sail away.

The air force was then ordered to fire warning shots over her, but the Japanese captain failed to respond and propeller-driven T28s fired at the vessel. The cook was wounded in the legs, arms and stomach. The other 21 crew were uninjured.

Japanese government officials said today that it seemed "unbelievable that a ship belonging to a reputable company would carry arms for insurgents." The owners of The Hegg, the Kita-Nihon

Oil Kaiun Company, also denied that the tanker was carrying arms or ammunition.

A spokesman said the captain had contacted the company by radio telephone to say his ship had been attacked 24 miles off the coast of Mindanao.

Japanese officials said the Government would question the crew and obtain a detailed explanation from Manila "before we decide on diplomatic action."

Manila: Mr Carlos Romulo, the Philippines Foreign Minister, said today the aircraft which attacked the tanker were acting in legitimate defence of national security (Reuters reports).

He said in a statement that the Hegg was suspected of carrying terrorists and about 53m worth of arms and explosives.

Mr Romulo and Brigadier-General Delfin Castro, the Southern Philippines military commander, said The Hegg was not flying a flag, was well inside Philippine waters, and ignored signals to halt before the assault by two aircraft.

General Castro said the pilots flew so close to their machine-gun and rocket attack that they could see the words "dangerous cargo" painted on the side.

Mr Romulo said military authorities were closely monitoring sea traffic in the area because of an intelligence report that a cargo vessel would attempt to land guerrillas and war materials at Sarangani Island, off the southern tip of Mindanao.

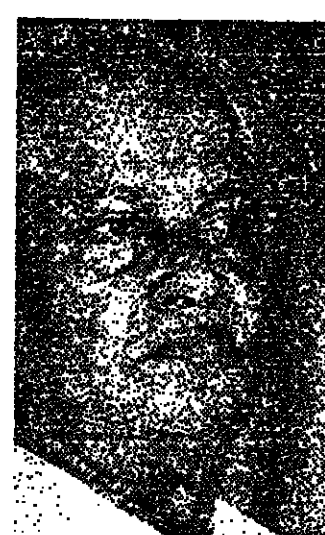
The aircraft had fired 30 machine-gun rounds and two rockets in an attempt to disable the ship, he said.

Mr Tanaka said after meeting Mr Romulo and Manila's Foreign Minister, Deputy Foreign Minister, that the Philippines side appeared suspicious of The Hegg from the outset.

## Army demands power Sattar feels the heat in Bangladesh

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Jan 18

Only two months after the presidential election Bangladesh has entered a new period of uncertainty and pessimism, with the survival of President Abdus Sattar's Government in question.



Sattar: No Place for army in government.

The aged President, pushed into place as the keystone of Bangladesh's civilian rule after the murder of President Zia, is under growing pressure. The ruling party is splitting and discontent is so serious that Mr Sattar has delayed calling Parliament. Economic prospects are causing concern and the Army is demanding the place in government that it regards as its due.

These pressures are potentially damaging to Mr Sattar, but the most crucial is the struggle between him and Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, the Army chief.

Mr Sattar is adamant that the forces have no place in government in a democracy. He has thus set himself squarely against the Army, which believes it is owed a living. Partly because of its role in Bangladesh's creation, and because of its power, it thinks it should have a say in government and continued access to privilege and patronage.

Zia well understood that the Army wanted a satisfactory slice of the pie, so he trebled the defence budget and made the forces feel he cared for them.

At the same time, he did not share the usual soldier's

contempt for politicians. His gradual move from military to civilian rule caused uneasiness among some officers and dislike of the way things were going was one reason why a group of them killed him last May.

After the murder, General Ershad earned respect for sticking by the constitution. He went to Mr Sattar's sickbed, helped him into his clothes and saw him sworn in as acting President. General Ershad has spoken of his commitment to civilian rule. "I am a soldier, not a politician."

If the officers expected Mr Sattar to accommodate them they were mistaken. They

found themselves dealing with an obstinate man of 75 who made it plain that times had changed.

In statements to newspapers General Ershad made the case for the Army as a stabilizing force. He said it had to have its place, had to be made happy. He did not himself seek power, and the Army did not want to govern.

His statements are intended partly for consumption in the cantonments, to convince officers he is working for their interests.

The President has now responded to pressure, mistakenly some think, by setting up a national security council, comprising ministers and service chiefs. General Ershad has rejected it, saying it would not serve the Army's demands and aspirations, although what these were he did not specify.

The Government thinks the Army wants the security council to be senior to the Cabinet. The President wants it to be advisory. Anything else, he feels, would make him the front man for a leadership strongly influenced by the Army.

A precipitate move by the Army is, however, unlikely as long as General Ershad is in control. Officers also know that the country's problems are huge and that its economic supporters would be furious if the Army moved in.

Mr Sattar also upset the ruling Bangladesh National



Ershad: Working for officers' interests.

Party by making Dr A. Mirza Huda, who is not a party member, Vice-President. The politicians wanted the job to go to one of their own elected number and some are upset by the re-appointment of Mr Shah Aziz as Prime Minister.

Zia formed the party and without his powerful presence the old strains are showing. Mr Sattar at odds with the party and the Army, and facing economic problems, has become isolated. It is possible that skill and judgment could work the necessary compromises, but without these the days of his leadership could be numbered.

## Pakistan vows justice for Bhutto terrorists

From Hasan Akhter, Islamabad, Jan 18

Al-Zulfikar, the urban guerrilla group, poses a serious threat to the internal security of Pakistan, Mr Mahmood Haroon, the country's Interior Minister, has claimed. The guerrilla group is allegedly headed by Mr Murtaza Bhutto, the son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed former Prime Minister.

Mr Haroon, who was speaking last night in the newly established Federal Advisory Council at the end of a three-day debate on internal security, claimed that the guerrillas were being trained and armed in Kabul. He vowed that the government would one day bring the leader of Al-Zulfikar, now living in Kabul, to trial.

The Government, he said, had established anti-terrorist squads throughout the country to combat this threat to national security. The Government was also equipping the police with more up-to-date arms and vehicles. The Interior Minister blamed Al-Zulfikar for a political murder in Lahore at the end of last year, and killing police officers. The Government knew about the hit-list of Al-Zulfikar and provided protection for those whose names were on it. They included ordinary people known for their enmity towards the executed Prime Minister.

## Yugoslavs shot dead 'by secret police'

Heilbronn, West Germany, Jan 18. — Gunmen shot dead two Yugoslav exiles of Albanian origin and killed a third last night in what was probably a politically-motivated killing, West German police said today.

The assailants opened fire as the three men, Mr Jusuf Gervalla, aged 36, his brother Bardhosh, aged 31, and Mr Ceka Kadri, aged 28, drove out of a garage in a quiet Heilbronn suburb soon after 10 pm, a police spokesman said.

He said Mr Jusuf Gervalla, who died several hours later in hospital, accused the Yugoslav secret police of being behind the attack.

The Gervalla brothers were described by the spokesman as politically active in support of independence for the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, two thirds of whose population is Albanian.

Both men had been named by authorities in Yugoslavia as leaders of an anti-Yugoslav organization, he said.

Police are searching for two men seen running away from the scene of the shooting, in which at least one handgun was used.

Mr Bardhosh Gervalla, employed in West Germany as a social worker, and Mr Kadri, a journalist who had been given political asylum in Switzerland, were sitting in the front of the car and died instantly in the hail of bullets, the spokesman said.

## Prisoners of conscience



### USSR: Anatoly Shcharansky

By Caroline Moorehead

Anatoly Shcharansky, chessmaster and mathematician, will celebrate his thirty-fourth birthday tomorrow in the closed prison of Chistopol in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, almost certainly in solitary confinement. He is serving a 13-year sentence — three in prison, 10 in strict regime labour camp for anti-Soviet agitation and espionage. He is due to be released in 1990.

Shcharansky first came under police surveillance in April, 1973, after he had applied for an exit visa to emigrate to Israel, refused on the grounds that he had access to classified material. In spring 1975, he was dismissed from the Moscow Research Institute.

He became a founder member of the Helsinki Agreement in Moscow a year later and not long afterwards was arrested, allegedly for treason and for working for the American Central Intelligence Agency.

He spent the first 16 months in solitary confinement, without charge. He was told that if he went on asserting his innocence he might receive the death sentence. His trial, in July, 1978, lasted five days.

Shcharansky has been allowed in the last 18 months only one visit from his wife, his mother, Ida Milgram, who campaigns ceaselessly on his behalf. Letters to prison never reach him, or are rigorously censored. His living conditions have been described by a released fellow prisoner as disgusting beyond words. His diet is pitiable and throughout his frequent spells in solitary confinement he is given only bread and water.

It has now been decided that he is to be allowed to receive two 2lb parcels each week, but they are to contain no chocolate, meat or vitamins.

## Gandhi arrests strikers

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi, Jan 18

More than 2,000 union officials and strike organizers were arrested in India today on the eve of a one-day general strike. Police and paramilitary forces were put on the alert.

The strike is organized by opposition parties and represents a direct confrontation between Mrs Gandhi and her opponents.

The "preventive" arrests of strike organizers was in keeping with the Government's strategy of stern action. Union leaders called the round-up "a high-handed move to terrorize the working classes".

In Bihar, the state government has ordered police to shoot on sight anyone found committing an act of sabotage or violence.

In other states, the authorities say they are ready to prevent disorder when the strike starts tomorrow morning.

The strike has been called by eight unions allied to Opposition parties. They have asked workers to register a protest against the rising prices. But, more specifically, the strike is a protest against the National Security Act brought in by Mrs Gandhi's Government in 1980.

This measure provides for detention without trial and was enacted "to deal sternly with anti-national and anti-social elements". For its critics, the Act had about it the smell of the emergency period of 1975-77.

The strike is also in protest at the Essential Services Maintenance Act, a measure meant to prevent strikes in a wide range of services and industries.

The Government's view is that such laws play a vital part in keeping production going. Some people have been arrested under the very acts they are protesting over.

Union response to the strike call has been mixed. The Indian Trades Union Congress opposes it. Workers in the rail, road and air networks have decided to work normally, and it seems likely that most shops and markets will open as usual. Workers in hospitals, fire services and milk distribution centres have been exempted from the strike. But banks, engineering, chemical and textile factories are likely to be seriously affected.

Before a pilot is cleared to fly a new type of aircraft on routine passenger flights, he must undergo an exhaustive training course.

He must become so familiar with the controls and flight characteristics of the aeroplane that he could almost fly it in his sleep. And meet any emergency with the calm and confidence that is born of complete familiarity.

The cost of a single training flight, in terms of scarce resources, would appal a conservationist. As would the increased congestion and pollution in the vicinity of our already overcrowded airports.

A 747 uses over 3,000 gallons of fuel an hour at normal cruising speed. That's more than an average British motorist consumes in ten years of normal driving.

Fortunately for that motorist, Rediffusion has developed a generation of

flight simulators so sophisticated that a pilot may learn to fly new aeroplanes without so much as leaving the ground.

Simulation, then, is one of the more dramatically rewarding applications of Rediffusion technology.

But we also enjoy a glow of corporate pride when a ship's captain employs a Rediffusion navigation system to pinpoint his position with an accuracy that is almost uncanny.

Or the efficiency of a business is enhanced at a stroke by the installation of a Rediffusion computer.

Or, indeed, whenever we feel we have made a real contribution to the safety, comfort or convenience of people anywhere.

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# THIS MAN HAS JUST FLOWN A BOEING 747 TO NEW YORK WITHOUT USING A DROP OF FUEL.



## St Lucia crisis resolved

Castries. — Mr Michael Pilgrim, the opposition leader, has been sworn in as interim Prime Minister of this Caribbean island.

Mr Pilgrim, who heads the small Progressive Labour Party, will run a national unity government until general elections are held within 90 days. He has yet to set a date for the dissolution of Parliament and is expected to name his cabinet soon.

He was chosen by a

majority of St Lucia's 18-member Parliament after Mr Winston Cenac, the Labour Prime Minister, resigned under pressure from businessmen, trade unions and opposition parties.

Mr Cenac's opponents accused him of mismanaging the economy. A government bid to alter legislation on MPs' expenses unleashed a series of strikes which brought the tourist island to a virtual standstill at the end of last week.



# LT fares need not go up again in 1982

## LONDON FARES

The Government was prepared to legislate to give the Greater London Council power to operate a concessionary fare scheme on London Transport in the same way that other local authorities do. The Government was also prepared to allow London Transport to pay off its debts over a reasonable period, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a statement.

Mr Howell said: Before Christmas I told the House that I was not prepared to legislate to let the GLC go back to their unbalanced transport policies which placed such huge burdens on ratepayers.

I said however that I was willing to see the GLC leader try to solve his problems. Since then Mr Lindsay and other GLC leaders have come to see me and explain their problems.

In immediate response to these the Government is prepared to act in two respects.

First, although the GLC have powers under the Local Government Act 1972 to spend up to the product of a two pence rate which could be used to finance concessionary fares, the GLC have not done so.

Second, the high cost and low fares policies of the GLC have led to a large accumulated deficit. I have said that we would be prepared to legislate to let London Transport pay off its debt over a reasonable period.

Regrettably the GLC has had to raise fares 100 per cent not just to get back to 1980 levels but to pay for the heavy costs of inefficiencies imposed on LT in recent months. But in the Government's view there is no need for further large increases in 1982. To talk of this, or of large scale redundancies is to raise, through unnecessary alarm.

The GLC leaders have indicated their wish to come for further talks on the future of London's transport system in the longer term. I welcome these as providing an opportunity for constructive discussion on the needs of the public in London and how these can be best met and financed.

Mr Albert Booth, Chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): I welcome Mr Howell's acknowledgment that it is necessary to deal with the most massive problems created by a combination of the GLC's failure to pay off its debt and the decision of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Transport, to support the GLC.

Having said that, most people who are concerned with the GLC's financial position, as stated in his statement, are totally inadequate to meet this particular problem.

Legislation is required to enable not only the GLC but Metropolitan authorities up and down the country to continue sensible transport policy as a result of the GLC's decision. Legislation is required to prevent a 100 per cent increase in fares and a 5 per cent cut in services taking place in 1982.

The minister should give a clear assurance that since Mr Heseltine cut £110m off London's transport budget, the GLC's policy of fare increases and service cuts will be reversed.

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The GLC leaders have indicated their wish to come for further talks on the future of London's transport system in the longer term. I welcome these as providing an opportunity for constructive discussion on the needs of the public in London and how these can be best met and financed.

Mr Albert Booth, Chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): I welcome Mr Howell's acknowledgment that it is necessary to deal with the most massive problems created by a combination of the GLC's failure to pay off its debt and the decision of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Transport, to support the GLC.

Having said that, most people who are concerned with the GLC's financial position, as stated in his statement, are totally inadequate to meet this particular problem.

Legislation is required to enable not only the GLC but Metropolitan authorities up and down the country to continue sensible transport policy as a result of the GLC's decision. Legislation is required to prevent a 100 per cent increase in fares and a 5 per cent cut in services taking place in 1982.

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Howell: Unnecessary alarm. Booth: Massive problems

processes, for instance, with its concessionary fare policy, this is a matter for the expenditure priorities of the GLC. It is for them to decide their priorities and expenditure in a way which maximises efficiency and is consistent with overall public expenditure restraints.

What I have done in prompt response to the requirements of the GLC is to offer two ways of enabling it to proceed and make a budget for 1982 with London Transport which is legal.

On the repayment of the loan, offered to the GLC to give powers to operate for five years, it is for the GLC to decide to take the offer. It may have other reasons for not doing so.

The speed of legislation must depend on the Leader of the House. The Government wants to move as quickly as possible, particularly with concessionary fares, because I was concerned at some of the unnecessary scare-mongering going on about the threat to old age pensioners' concessions. There was no need for it, and the Government has

acted promptly in making the position clear.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): The present situation is that concessionary fares for pensioners, since those in London get free fares whereas many other parts of the country with elderly populations find it almost impossible for local authorities to subsidise them because the people who are paying rates are not getting concessionary fares.

Would he look at the whole question of whether this should be done on a broader national basis rather than on the present unfair basis which is discriminatory in favour of London?

Mr Howell: The Government is proposing to bring forward legislation to put the GLC in exactly the same position as practically every other local and metropolitan authority. It would be the second reading of the Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill.

The Bill would abolish supplementary rates and precepts so that local authorities had to rate or precept for complete financial years; enable the Secretary of State to protect from any general loss of grant local authorities which had to meet the supplementary rates; and establish an audit commission to supervise the audit of local authorities in England and Wales.

The Bill would also have been a tendency of local authorities to levy supplementary rates. In 1981-82 some 30 local authorities issued either supplementary rates or precepts, far more than ever before.

This had unfortunate consequences, particularly for those people who had to budget family income and make allowances for rate payments only to find their calculations were thrown aside by unbudgeted and unwelcome increases in already increased rate demands. The effect on those as low and fixed incomes was particularly harsh, also on industry and commerce in many larger cities.

What MFLs had to face, and what was at the centre of the controversy over local government, was determined to scrap the traditional relationship between central and local government - (Labour laughter) - where the local government was granted and accepted the right of central government to set the level of expenditure.

The situation was at its sharpest where local authorities were asked to make cuts in services for economy and increased expenditure and financed it by supplementary rates. A Labour Government would not have tolerated such a position - and in fact did not in 1976 when the IMF forced economies.

The overwhelming majority of local government organisations in the country were Labour-controlled, determined to increase public expenditure, and increasingly using their political mandate to challenge the electoral mandate of national government. Where there was a Labour Government, the national mandate, the national mandate prevailed.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab) asked whether the port of Bristol's application for Government financial assistance was granted because it was the port further to undercut the South Wales ports.

He called attention to the recent statement by the leader of the Conservative party in Britain who called for the closure of both Newport and Barry docks.

Mr Edwards: All parties speak for their own local interests. The decision is not to be taken by the leader of the Conservative party in Britain but by the Government, and they will take account of the important role of the South Wales ports.

Mr Edwards: The form is not issued by my department and I do not know where it would be. I would have thought he would find it would be helpful if we had as much information as possible about the individuals concerned.

Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab): Can he give an assurance that the amount of block grant payable from Central Government to the London boroughs in 1981-82 would be increased by £60m and the boroughs would be able to take steps to ensure that the necessary adjustment is made immediately in the supplementary rates to be published later this month. This will mean that the boroughs recover the grant in February and March of this year.

The London Boroughs Association were advising the individual boroughs to credit ratepayers who had paid the supplementary rates to meet the supplementary rates, and to make repayments to them if a refund was requested. The ILGA was requesting the ILGA to make repayments to them if a refund was requested. The ILGA was requesting the ILGA to make repayments to them if a refund was requested.

The Government welcomed the advice to make credits of repayments. If any borough decided to do so, it required a decision under section 161 of the Local Government Act 1972 (he said), I will be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to granting such a sanction.

This would ensure there could be no repetition of the rash of supplementary rates and precepts witnessed in a minority of authorities in 1981-82. Once they had set their rates for the year, they would have to live within their means without further recourse to the ratepayer. Ill-judged increases in spending part-way through the financial year of the sort seen this year would no longer be possible.

It was conceivable that an authority, through no fault of its own, might find that it faced an urgent need for extra revenue which could not have been anticipated at the time it made its rate and precept for the year. In such circumstances (he said), I would expect the authority to seek an approval for special temporary borrowing under the terms of schedule 13 of

the Local Government Act 1972. I would give my consent to applications for temporary borrowing only where it was absolutely essential.

The Bill was intended to deal with the failure of some authorities to work within the guidelines. He had always been keen to ensure that the majority of local authorities cooperated with the central government in their expenditure plans.

I am determined (he said) to protect those authorities in achieving their targets from the effects of a general reduction in rates. He would ensure that we do not have to penalize authorities indiscriminately as we had to in 1980-81. It will therefore be welcomed by everyone who has a real interest in local government at heart.

The Bill strengthened the duties of auditors, particularly in the crucial area of value for money. The audit commission would have the duty to undertake comparative studies on economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to report on them. It would have the duty to satisfy itself that the authority had made proper arrangements for securing value for money.

One of the objectives of drawing up these proposals had been to facilitate the transfer of private sector firms in local authority audit work.

Auditors had a new duty to report immediately on matters of public concern before the money was actually spent, giving the public an opportunity to influence events before it was too late. The Bill would ensure that circumstances in which electors might object to audit.

A key objective of this part of the Bill was to distance local government audit from central government and individual authorities.

The commission would be independent of central government. The proposal to take local authorities the right to choose their own auditors had generated much opposition from local government which claimed it was being singled out for especially hostile treatment. The facts did not support this allegation.

Few public sector bodies appointed their own auditors; nationalized industries, the NHS, and many other public bodies had auditors appointed by the sponsoring minister. Government departments did not choose their own auditors.

In the private sector, company auditors were appointed by the shareholders and not the directors (Labour laughter). At critical moments of decision, shareholders did exercise their powers. The local government equivalent of shareholders would presumably be elected by ratepayers or shareholders, but it would be

practical for them to appoint auditors.

I do not accept (he said) that local government is being singled out. On the contrary, the proposals will bring local government more closely in line with practice elsewhere in the economy.

It was not intended that there should be a significant change in the surcharge position under the new arrangements.

The Bill specified the audit for which the commission would be responsible. It included local authorities in England and Wales, the Passenger Transport Executive and the London Transport Executive.

As large trading bodies, water authorities were more akin to nationalized industries than local authorities. The Government proposed that they should submit to nationalized industry style audit arrangements with auditors appointed by the appropriate Secretary of State.

At the moment, water authorities would be audited by Parliament and published. The policy of using the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to examine the effectiveness and efficiency would continue.

Inevitably the changes set out would increase the costs of local government audit. The commission would be funded by a self-financing apart from grants for the first two years. Audit fees paid by local authorities would be its main source of income.

An increase in fees seemed inevitable but he was convinced that the increase would be repaid many times over by the improvement in local government efficiency.

It was intended that the Commission should be established soon after the Bill received Royal Assent. It would be given a period of six months to make preparations with a view to it taking over full responsibilities on April 1, 1983.

The Bill contained an important safeguard designed to protect those authorities that were cooperating with the Government. It would carry them forward to the next stage which will follow consultation we have begun.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Lab): I was in the original Bill the minister planned to intervene in the rate making process by placing a limit on each council's initial rate. That intention had been abandoned, together with the referendum which would have imposed on any authority seeking to go beyond Mr Heseltine's limit for that council.

The Bill was read a second time by 255 - Government majority, 43.

Mr Younger: I agree about the effect of the announcement being made to the new year. What was at stake was the survival of the rest of British Aluminium and 2,700 other jobs throughout Scotland. What the Government got out of this was at least some chance of saving the rest of British Aluminium's operations.

Answering a further question, Mr Younger said: I can confirm that without the deal which was done with the company over the smelter at the end of the year there is no doubt that all the other jobs with British Aluminium throughout Scotland would have been in the gravest danger before now.

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Mr Howell: I do not know the precise number but the dramatic reduction in fares practice, first in South Yorkshire and then in Greater London, have been wholly unjustified - particularly the claim of a dramatic cut in traffic has not emerged at all (Labour shouts of "How do you know that?").

The GLC's own estimate was that it would only cut general traffic mileage by 1 per cent.

Mr Christopher Price (Levensham, West, Lab): The responsibility for the chaos lies with Mr Howell, who has made the GLC pay for the chaos. A number of people in South Yorkshire and then in Greater London, have been wholly unjustified - particularly the claim of a dramatic cut in traffic has not emerged at all (Labour shouts of "How do you know that?").

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# Jet-away fashion by Suzy Menkes

## How to choose your light clothes in the grip of winter

If you have the choice of wading through the slush in your wellies, or letting the warm sun trickle through your toes, which do you choose?

Some fundamental transport planning is a whole affair. Then different operators, and these matter, should not look on to put us back to a couple of seeing the 4000th anniversary of the city of London, who have a problem, as they do, to do.

Parris, West, Derry, who he believes the public will not see that much is a pressing need to go to early in the morning.

It is easy to know what to pack for winter breaks in Britain. You take three of everything and wear it all at once. But who wants to expose Stilton-pale limbs in last summer's faded frocks? Something new to pep up your existing wardrobe is an essential.

Buying lightweight clothes now — even in the arid heat of a store changing room — requires a suspension of disbelief. It also requires careful planning to make sure that you are buying forward to fit in with the coming season, rather than scooping up the end of a trend.

Since all clothes now, including the once reasonably-priced cottons and silks, are very expensive, you should expect them to work hard for you. This means that basic outfits should be just that — good, well-cut separates in crisp cotton or drill that will look as good on city pavements next summer as they do for inspecting the temples of Sri Lanka. Although the West Indies conjures up instant Hollywood visions of palm tree prints and Hawaiian beach shirts, they are the spice for the sunshine islands. The basics look best in white, navy or safari beige, although colours can be as hot and strong as you like for accessories.

Swimwear is now mostly functional — slim stripes in

sporty shapes that team well with the cheerily coloured sweats and track suit velours I was writing about last week.

Silly evening outfits can be a good investment for sundowner evenings and for an after life of dinner parties, theatre or summer functions.

By one of those fashion ironies, the sailor suit, redolent of an Edwardian nursery, has floated into fashion just at the moment when the winter cruise has been eclipsed by jetting away from it all.

Most of the good stores have serious cruise wear departments which must be the first stop for anyone shopping for the tropics in January.

Simpson has a good selection of year-round summer clothes, including the fresh cottons and broderie anglaise of the French firm Bleu Blanc Rouge.

Fortnum and Mason stock Rosemary Reid and the stunning abstract prints on crisp Italian cottons from Le Pura.

Harrods Calypso Room lives up to its name with a selection of Israeli swimwear, elegant Italian and Spanish sunshine clothes and all the essential accessories.

Dickins and Jones are also strong on swimwear, especially the young sporty looks from Tseklenis of Greece and zippy stripes from America's Going Places.

Selfridges has good news for big-built sunseekers. Its extensive range of swimwear includes Busner's collection which goes up to size 24.

Charles Jourdan's cruise wear range (at 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3 only) is as fresh as a tricolour in white, navy and red.

Mango at Midas (New Bond Street, W1; Brompton Road, SW3; Sloane Square, SW3; and Manchester) have tropical prints of palm trees and overblown blooms to take to your paradise isle.



Above left: White cotton fully lined double-breasted blouson jacket £155, pleated shorts £55, striped T-shirt £26, white / gold espadrilles £38.50. All from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3. Watch by Christian André. Pearl earrings by Adrien Mann. Head scarf, Meenys, 241 King's Road, SW3. Belt by Otto Glanz. Above right: Sailor suit in navy silk trimmed with white, with shirt jacket and pleated skirt. By Chelsea Design Company £190 from 65 Sidney Street, SW3 and mail order; Liberty's, Regent Street, W1. White shirt blazer by Graham Smith at Kangel Diffusion from Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1. Jewellery, Edinburgh next month. White lights, Elbeo. Pearl earrings by Adrien Mann. Cotton gloves by Dent-Fournes. Far left: Gold silk shantung shirt dress with striped bib front and brass bowtie £126. Two-tone gold and sand cufflinks skirt £69, also slate, blue. Benny Ong Designer Collection from Harrods end Jan. Left: Red, white and blue ruched strapless swimsuit £30 by Liza Bruce, Harrods; Whistles shops; Rebecca, Maidenhead; Vanity Fair, Newport Pagnell; Gilana, Weybridge; Kenner, Kensley, Nottingham; Poppingay, Portsmouth. White poly cotton blouson £17.99, also beige, green, selected Marks & Spencer stores. Watch £77 by Christian André, Garden Workshop, Hatton Garden, EC1; Alex Lavers, Taunton Somerset. Photographs by John Swannell. Hair by Trevor Bowden at Colombe. Make-up by Mary Vango with Ultima II Scientific Sun Control.

## Snippets

■ Half the young brides in Britain would be unwilling to give up their jobs and stay at home even if there were no financial reason to work. Three quarters of those women consider their jobs as important as their husbands and see their careers as more than just a supplement to the family income. The modern-minded girl has overturned almost all her parents' prejudices: 85 per cent have had sex with their fiancés before the wedding; 98 per cent plan to continue working after marriage and less than one per cent would discuss a marital problem with mother (let alone go home to her). Yet in one single respect, the brides questioned in the 1982 survey for *Brides and Setting up Home* (published on Thursday) are totally traditional. They are almost all (92.8 per cent) getting married in white and spending a small fortune (£50-£250) on a dress that they will never wear again (nearly 90 per cent don't mind if their dress retreats to a tissue paper after the big day). The survival of the wedding dress, when all other attitudes (including the virginity it is supposed to represent) have been swept away, seems to me to be a subject for sociologists rather than fashion editors. Like the brides themselves it is veiled (75 per cent still wear them) in mystery. ■ 1950s fashion — all pointed bras and paper nylon petticoats — has been brought into the orbit of television with the BBC's dramatization of Iris Murdoch's *The Bell*. The 1950s has been a fruitful source of fashion inspiration for the pop world young for the past four years and the original looks have been recreated (slightly inaccurately) for big screen films like *Grease*. The *Last Picture Show* and Warren Beatty's *Reds*. This is the first time that I can remember television turning all the weight of its painstaking period research into this post war epoch. Perhaps it will follow the cult period of Edwardians, 1930s and 1940s. But even the aficionados of 1950s drapes or stiletto heeled winklepickers, must have been aghast at the sight of the all-encasing 1950s foundation garments. Queen Victoria's bloomers may have become collectors' items, silk camisoles and cotton petticoats may now be exposed to view. But I doubt if there is any danger of the tights generation swapping their corsets or denim jeans for a roll-on. ■ My last word on sunshine fashion is a warning note. Although I find it difficult to sympathize with the skin problems of a girl friend who has just scorched herself on a three-week holiday in India, adequate protection is essential for the drastic climatic change from European winter to the equator's sunshine. Ultraviolet has just launched a Scientific Sun Control system with a wide range of products for different skin types from the sensitive to the swarthy. Delicate spots like ear lobes (useful for skiers) or breasts (for topless tanners) have their specialized products, which include an anti-wrinkle cream for the face and neck. ■ Another disaster area this winter seems to be hair, which has been alternately uncured by freezing fog or squashed by woolly hats. A salon treatment is probably the best revive for hair that has suffered (like the rest of you) from a dose of flu. But a pick-up treatment at home can be tried with Molton Brown's products. They also have a hair care clinic at 58 South Molton Street (£6.25 plus VAT for ½ hour session).



## Law Report January 19 1982 Chancery Division

### Oil not included in 'minerals' in 1880 conveyance

Earl of Lonsdale v Attorney General  
Before Mr Justice Slade  
[Judgment delivered January 15]

His Lordship held that the phrase "mines and minerals" was an indefinite term with many different meanings in different contexts; that there was no rule of construction which required that it should be construed as including oil or natural gas, and that there was no clear evidence that the phrase included oil or natural gas in the vernacular of the mining world, landowners and commercial men in 1880 or 1935, and accordingly that a conveyance of 1880 and a deed of exchange of 1935 did not operate to vest rights to oil and natural gas in predecessors of the Earl of Lonsdale. His Lordship so held in a Chancery Division action brought by James Hugh William, seventh Earl of Lonsdale.

Mr Donald Rattee, QC and Mr Roger Horne for Lord Lonsdale; Mr Leonard Bromley, QC and Mr John Mummery for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE SLADE said that the Earl of Lonsdale sought against the Attorney General a declaration that the ownership of any oil and natural gas under certain areas of the sea-bed off the Cumbrian coast, and referred to as the "Lonsdale off-shore areas," "down to the bottom of the continental shelf" in and under such areas was vested in him as tenant for life under a family settlement dated October 5, 1936. No declaration was now sought against Ultramar Exploration Ltd.

namely, a lease of 1860, articles of agreement of 1880, a conveyance of 1880 (executed in pursuance of an option to purchase) and a deed of exchange of 1935, affecting strips of the sea-bed used or intended to be used as barriers.

The principal question was as to the proper interpretation to be given to certain words in the conveyance of 1880, whereby the Crown conveyed to the second Earl, Lord Lonsdale's predecessor, its interest in certain specified mineral substances, to wit "Coal culm ironstone and fireclay," lying under the Lonsdale off-shore areas, and also "all other mines and minerals, if any, down to the bottom of the coal measures in and under the same tracts of land."

It was common ground that by January 1935 the "mines and minerals, if any," conveyed by the 1880 conveyance had become vested in the Lowther Estates Ltd (the Lowther company) in fee simple subject to certain incumbrances. The 1935 deed of exchange effected an exchange of strips of land.

For Lord Lonsdale it was contended that "mines and minerals" as used in the 1880 deed, included oil and natural gas.

For the Attorney General it was pleaded: "Oil and natural gas are by their nature a fluid and a gas which respectively flow or permeate and are not mined."

of the 1860 lease and the 1880 conveyance created hazards in a mine. Neither oil nor natural gas would at either of those times have been regarded as a mineral substance or mine or mineral to be conveyed for value.

The three principal issues therefore were: (1) did the phrase "mines and minerals" as used include oil and natural gas? (2) If so, what did "down to the bottom of the coal measures" mean? (3) If rights to oil and natural gas were granted in 1880, were those rights vested in the Crown by the Acts of 1934 or 1964?

There were three unconnected general principles of construction to be considered: first, that in construing any commercial document the court had to do its best to place itself in thought in the same factual background as the parties were at the time they entered into the transaction.

Second, grants by the Crown usually fell to be construed in the manner most favourable to the grantor; see *Attorney General v Eton College* (1852) 17 Beav 366, 383; *Feather v The Queen* (1865) 6 B & S 257, 283, 284; and *Viscountess Rhonda's Claim* (1922) AC 339, 353.

Third, if a particular word in a written instrument bore an "ordinary sense", the burden of displacing that sense fell on the person who asserted that it did not bear that meaning in the context; see *Robertson v French* (1893) 4 East 130.

The relevant "factual matrix" to be considered, included the facts that the fourth Earl was the

owner of adjacent land; that natural gas and oil, like coal, were hydrocarbon substances occurring naturally in the interstices of the underground rocks through which they could move horizontally and vertically; that some gases contained nitrogen or helium, natural gas was ordinarily composed of the hydrocarbon known as methane or firedamp. The National Encyclopedia of 1881 described firedamp as "this terrible scourge of our coal mines."

By 1880 it was known that the bituminous substance known as "petroleum" had considerable potentialities for commercial use and Acts were passed in 1862 and 1871 designed to ensure its safe keeping.

His Lordship accepted, however, that natural gas situated in the adjacent seabed had never been commercially bought or sold before 1880, and that it was regarded as a dangerous nuisance and not as a vendible commodity. Furthermore, in 1880 no one knew whether oil or natural gas existed beneath the relevant areas, and indeed, so far as the evidence showed, no one had that knowledge even today.

Mr Rattee, for Lord Lonsdale, correctly emphasized that the mere fact that the parties to the articles and conveyance of 1880 might not have specifically directed their minds to oil and natural gas would not necessarily have prevented those items from passing to the grantees. If the words "all other mines and

minerals, if any" on their true construction were apt to include oil and natural gas, those items would have passed, even though the parties might not have thought of them at all. The Crown, it was said, had not proved any special vernacular meaning in 1880, or a special context sufficient to cut down the wide meaning normally given to "minerals". *Caledonian Railway Co v Glenboig Union Fireclay Co* (1881) 11 AC 901; *Glenboig Union Fireclay Co v Glenboig's case* (1911) AC 301; and *Canadian Pacific Railway Co v British Railway Co v Budhill Coal and Sandstone Co* (1910) AC 126 and *Waring v Foden* (1932) 1 Ch 276.

The phrase was capable of bearing a wide variety of meanings including "all such substances as are dug out of the earth by means of mine"; see *North British Railway Co v Budhill Coal and Sandstone Co* (1910) AC 126 and *Waring v Foden* (1932) 1 Ch 276.

(2) The phrase was capable of bearing a wide variety of meanings including "all such substances as are dug out of the earth by means of mine"; see *North British Railway Co v Budhill Coal and Sandstone Co* (1910) AC 126 and *Waring v Foden* (1932) 1 Ch 276.

(3) Unless its meaning was clear from the instrument itself, the court's first duty was to ascertain what the phrase meant in the vernacular of the mining world, the commercial world and landowners at the time of the grant.

(4) The vernacular sense could be derived either from direct evidence or by inference; see *Barnard v Fartygharson* (1912) AC 864.

(5) Where a particular vernacular meaning as at the date of grant was established, the court would be predisposed to adopt that meaning. The vernacular test was not however a rigid test to be applied without regard to the other terms of the instrument and the circumstances in which it was used; see *Michael Borge v Canadian Pacific*, per Lord Porter at page 223.

(6) Pointers to the parties' intentions might be (i) whether or not the substance "mined or dug" was one which could be attributed to it in a proper

context, it could not now be regarded as having a primary or literal sense which was always to be applied in the absence of a sufficiently clear contrary context; see *North British Railway Co v Budhill Coal and Sandstone Co* (1910) AC 126 and *Waring v Foden* (1932) 1 Ch 276.

(7) In considering whether a grant or reservation of "mines and minerals" included a specific substance, it was irrelevant that the parties did not actually have that substance in mind, since the test was an objective one.

(8) Finally, that with only few exceptions, the cases considered dealt with solid substances, and not liquid or fugacious substances, such as oil or natural gas, so that those cases should be applied with caution to the latter.

In accordance with the above conclusions, since the draftmen of the 1880 conveyance did not define "minerals", it was necessary to find what the word meant in the vernacular of 1880. His Lordship examined the evidence as to vernacular usage, and found it to be quite inconclusive. It was necessary to fall back on the wording of the documents themselves.

That led on to the following conclusions: (1) that the 1880 conveyance was not intended to include substances which could be worked only by quarrying, drilling or boring, but only those that could be won by underground working from adjacent land of the grantee.

(2) That so far as the evidence showed oil and natural gas were not, and had never been, capable of being extracted commercially by underground mining, but only by drilling or by means of a shaft

dug from the surface, which would have been inconsistent with the express provisions of the 1880 articles and conveyance.

The reasonable inference was that the only substances to be extracted would be solid ones.

(3) The words "veins seams" and "boundaries" in relation to the strips of land used as barriers were inappropriate to oil or natural gas. Those points, at the very least, established that the phrase "mines and minerals," which had no definite meaning, was ambiguous and must be construed in favour of the Crown.

It was therefore strictly unnecessary to consider the other issues, but his Lordship proceeded to hold that the phrase "down to the bottom of the coal measures" meant to the bottom of the lowest identifiable seam of coal that might be worth mining.

His Lordship further held that the words "Great Britain", as used in the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 and the Continental Shelf Act 1964, in a geographical sense did not extend so as to include territorial waters, and accordingly he reached the other conclusions that if any rights to oil or natural gas had passed to Lord Lonsdale's predecessors, they had become re-vested in the Crown, so far as they related to areas outside territorial waters, by virtue of the Continental Shelf Act 1964, but that in respect of any areas inside the territorial waters they did not re-vest in the Crown by virtue of the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934.

Solicitors: Dickinson Dees, Newcastle upon Tyne; Treasury Solicitor.



# Billingsgate

Legend says it was the Gate of Belinus, John Stow that it was the wharf of Mr Biling, to Saxon customs men it was Blynegate. Today the great market which bears its ancient name — it handles 200 tonnes of fish a day, employs 500 people and opens six days a week — shifts down-river from the City, to reberth three miles away, on the Isle of Dogs. Report by Patrick O'Leary.

The Market's film new quarters, overlooking West India Dock, began life as Shed 36, a low profile warehouse nearly 700ft long with a walkway jutting over the water. Built in 1915, it was an early example of reinforced concrete construction. This has been upgraded to modern standards, and on to it has been grafted the extra accommodation required for a market designed to meet the needs of at least the next 60 years.

This includes the hall, where 90 or more merchants display samples of what they have to sell to fishmongers and other buyers. Above, another floor has been added for offices occupied by traders and market administrators. Locker rooms and showers for porters and drivers are also at this level.

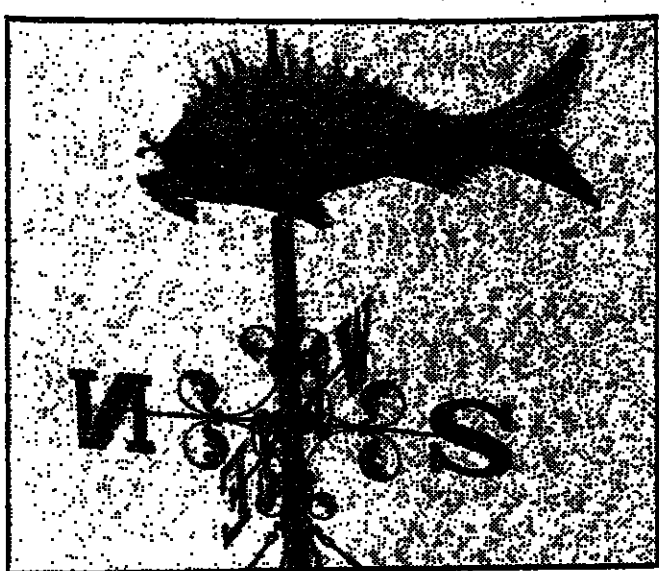
On the ground floor another addition is a cold store with 1,167 tons capacity. Individual merchants can also rent chill room chambers. These are well insulated from the adjoining boiling vats for crab and other shellfish.

Outside, cantilevered canopies protect off-loading bays from the weather. Inside, out, where the finish is in red brick, the marriage between old and new structures presents a sleek, functional look in which the joins do not show.

Altogether, with a separate vehicle service station, parking space for more than 600, from articulated lorries to workers' cars, and access roads, Billingsgate covers about 13 acres.

British love of compromise is apparent in the new premises, acknowledgment we are moving inevitably towards the twenty-first century coupled with a determination to behave as far as possible as if we had yet to leave the nineteenth. At the wish of the merchants, the layout of the market hall and the placing of offices above reproduce the surroundings they have known all their working lives.

The same bell is to be tolled by hand at 5.30 to signal the start of trading. On the roof are replicas of the gilded weather vanes and dolphins on the building in Lower Thames Street; inside



One of two glass fibre weather-vanes on top of the new building. They are replicas of bronze casts surmounting the former market.

is a replica clock, with modern mechanism. It was proposed the familiar figure of Britannia over the original portal should also be reproduced to decorate the steel canopied entrance on the approach road to the new market. But this has been replaced by the arms of the bodies most closely involved, the City of London, the local Borough of Tower Hamlets, and the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.

## Telephone at hand

Nostalgia is not allowed to interfere with business. British Telecom was surprised at the level of services required by the enlarged Shed 36. Although market activity dies down by mid-morning, merchants are then busy in their offices checking on the quality and quantity of supplies they can expect the following day, and arranging disposal of stocks still on their hands. On the trading floor, every salesman has a telephone at hand.

Buying and selling follow the pattern founded on years of experience. But whereas in the old cramped quarters fish was left on lorries until customers, having approved samples, loaded it on to their

own transport, there is now room for it to be offloaded under cover to await collection. This should mean a quicker turnround of heavy vehicles.

Forklift trucks have been provided for use in the cold store, but porters will still use trolleys, although with quieter tyres than the iron-shod ones that City gents on their way to work had to dodge on cobbled streets.

It was not the protests of pedestrians that drove Billingsgate out of the Square Mile, but the increasing difficulties of working in a building more than a century old, with a basement cold store served by ancient lifts. Outside, conditions were even worse, with a lorry park unable to take many of the waiting vehicles, and consequent congestion in Lower Thames Street.

The need to "do something about Billingsgate", has been realized for many years. It would not be surprising if the archaeologists now moving on to the site uncovered a Roman tablet with a petition for the removal of rude and smelly fishermen.

At one time it was suggested the market might take over Smithfield. There were proposals to redevelop Billingsgate itself, but it would have meant changes in practices which were unacceptable to traders.

Finally it was the London Fish Merchants Association which found the site in moribund Docklands, and asked architect Mr Stephen W. Greenbury, of Newman Levinson and Partners, to design a market which would still be recognizable as Billingsgate. Attempts to raise finance to build it themselves failed, so the traders remain what they have always been, tenants of the Corporation of the City of London.

But whereas hitherto they have been weekly tenants, now they can have the security of agreements running for up to three years, if they wish. Rents are nominal, but traders have to meet the full cost of services. This is likely to be high, since they are paying for cleaning, lighting and provision of parking space, in the City where many vehicles stood in the streets, much of this expense was borne by ratepayers.

Rates in Tower Hamlets will also be higher than those to which they are accustomed. Tenants have agreed to contribute to a sinking fund to meet the cost of replacing market buildings if necessary in 60 years' time.

Total cost of the new market is expected to be £11m. Construction, in 81 weeks under main contractor Fairclough Building (Southern), accounts for more than £9m. Work is said to have gone without a strike or any more than a minor delay to be expected in a multi-million pound development, such as the failure of a sub-contractor and the discovery of uncharted cellars.

Footings the bill in varying proportions are the City Corporation, Tower Hamlets Council, and the Government, the latter's share coming from funds provided for the regeneration of decayed inner city areas. The City hopes to cover all its costs by selling the old Billingsgate site.

If this shows a profit, after allowing for debts on the original market, the City has agreed to allot some of this to repay money taken out of the Government grant to the Docklands area. It remains to be seen who will benefit most from this complicated piece of monetarism.

The land was acquired by Tower Hamlets taking a lease of 999 years from the Port of London Authority at a peppercorn rent, and then submitting to the Corporation. So in spite of its location, Billingsgate remains a City market, although it required an Act of Parliament to effect the move. Moreover, the fish is still subject to inspection by officials of the Fishmongers' Company.

Nevertheless the whole project reflects basically what its users said they wanted, as the "collective

wisdom of a consultative committee which includes representatives from the London Fish Merchants Association, the Transport and the London Fish and Poultry Retailers Association.

Tower Hamlets Council has also been involved, in addition to its financial stake, since the opening of Billingsgate is expected to lead to further developments at the almost empty docks in the Isle of Dogs, part of London's East End. Perhaps the most intriguing proposal is that some should be cleaned out and turned into fish farms.

During the transformation of the Shed 36 site, London Docklands Development Corporation has risen from the Westminster foam. It is armed with wide powers and with public money to generate employment over long stretches of the Thames.

Much of the dock area in the Isle of Dogs has been designated an Enterprise Zone, which means industry moving in will enjoy financial and planning benefits. But the boundary excludes Billingsgate.

One service the new market lacks, in common with the 13,000 people who live on the Isle, is a rail link. Since the shelving of the Jubilee Line into Dockland, imaginative plans have been put forward for trams and other forms of surface railway to join existing lines.

Mr David Butcher, superintendent of Billingsgate Market, is looking forward to what he expects to be an interesting 12 months. He said: "I see it as a great opportunity for the traders. It is up to the individuals to make the most of it."

The response from firms seeking premises had been encouraging. Mr Butcher said, and space in the market hall itself was oversubscribed. However, the owners of one or two small concerns had decided to retire, or amalgamate.

## Fish farm proposal

Mr Don Tyler, chairman of the London Fish Merchants Association, was one of the group of members who found the new site. The main attractions were the space available, and it was favourably placed geographically, he said. Most lorries delivering to the market came in from the east, early in the morning. He expected the bulk of the fish to be shifted by 8.30am and hoped it would not be necessary to start before the present 5.30am opening.

Mr Tyler commented: "Merchants and buyers are very optimistic about the new market. Everyone should be able to do his job more efficiently. We have been so cramped for space, it has been difficult to encourage new buyers." When the move was first proposed most merchants were apprehensive, but they had come to realize that survival depended on leaving the old market.

Billingsgate's present turnover of 200 tonnes a day is expected to compare with the 262,000 tonnes a year handled in 1930. But much of the trade today bypasses the market, going direct to big customers. Also, in former days, all the fish arrived at the market complete with heads and entrails, which had to be thrown away.

Consumption of fish and fish products at home has been rising in recent years after nearly a decade of decline. This was accompanied by a fall in the number of independent fishmongers. The trade has been digressing a report inspired by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which suggested more aggressive marketing.

Mr John Masters, a past-president of the London Fish and Poultry Retailers Association, said traders welcome the report, especially if it led to higher consumption. Of the new market, members felt this must be a move for the better, although older buyers would miss some of the atmosphere and comradeship of the old one, he said. Their only reservation was concern for West London buyers whose vans might run into heavy traffic through the City on their return journey.

"But we are hoping with the new facilities the fish will be loaded quicker," Mr Masters said. "In theory buying time should be speeded up by half an hour. But only if the fish arrives at the market on time during the night. With weather as it has been this winter, the stuff from the north could be late."

Many porters and other market workers live in the East End, and so are closer to their work than before. But one unlucky employee has a problem. He is that rarity, a resident in the Square Mile, and he does not own a car because of the difficulty of parking in that exclusive area.



If you want to get ahead... Mr Manny Abrahams, a porter at Billingsgate for over fifty years, carries a tray of snags across the snow-covered lorry park of the new market. His leather headwear, traditionally known as a bobbing hat, was first worn by his father in 1895.

## Frozen asset saved for the City

Departure of the fish trade from Lower Thames Street creates a prime development site in the City. Many buildings round Billingsgate, some of which formerly housed small offices and shops of firms associated with the trade, have already been replaced by the towering offices of banks and other institutions.

That would almost certainly have been the fate of the Market Hall, designed by Sir Horace Jones in the 1870s. It is not as handsome as Smithfield Market, or Holborn Viaduct, other works with which this architect and surveyor to the Corporation of London is identified, but in 1980 Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, listed it as a building of historic interest.

Although this preserves more than half the 1½ acre

site, the riverside lorry park beside the market could accommodate an office block. The hall itself can be adapted to other uses, but there is one obstacle to rapid redevelopment. Its foundations stand on ground frozen for the past 50 years by the breakdown of the insulation of the basement cold store.

Defrosting this area, as well as eliminating the smell, will present some problems, particularly as there have been suggestions the market might provide a home for the London Commodity Exchange, the central market for sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, and other products.

When the City Corporation put Billingsgate up for sale, 17 bids were received. These were reduced to four, and later this month the Court of Common Council is expected to name the chosen bidders.

According to a report in the *Financial Times* the Court will have before it a recommendation to accept a joint bid from S. and W. Beristford, international commodity traders, and London and Edinburgh Investment Trust, a private property developer. Whatever the decision, work on a new office building cannot start before the end of this year, as the site will first be the scene of an emergency archaeological dig.

The listing of Billingsgate Market owed a good deal to a campaign mounted by the Save Britain's Heritage society. In consultation with professional advisers, the society put forward proposals to convert the old market into a shopping and restaurant complex comparable to the schemes at Covent Garden, and Boston, Massachusetts.

It argued that such a redevelopment was not only desirable but viable, since "those who work in the City suffer from a dearth of places to eat, and lunchtime shopping is severely limited. The result is it is increasingly difficult to get secretarial help in the City."

The Save submission also suggested the need for an alighting and picking-up point for tourists visiting the Monument to the Fire of London nearby. But it seems likely the only concession to these views will be provision of restaurants at the back of the market, with a riverside walkway.

Plans will require the approval of the Greater London Council and the Department of the Environment, as well as that of the City Corporation.

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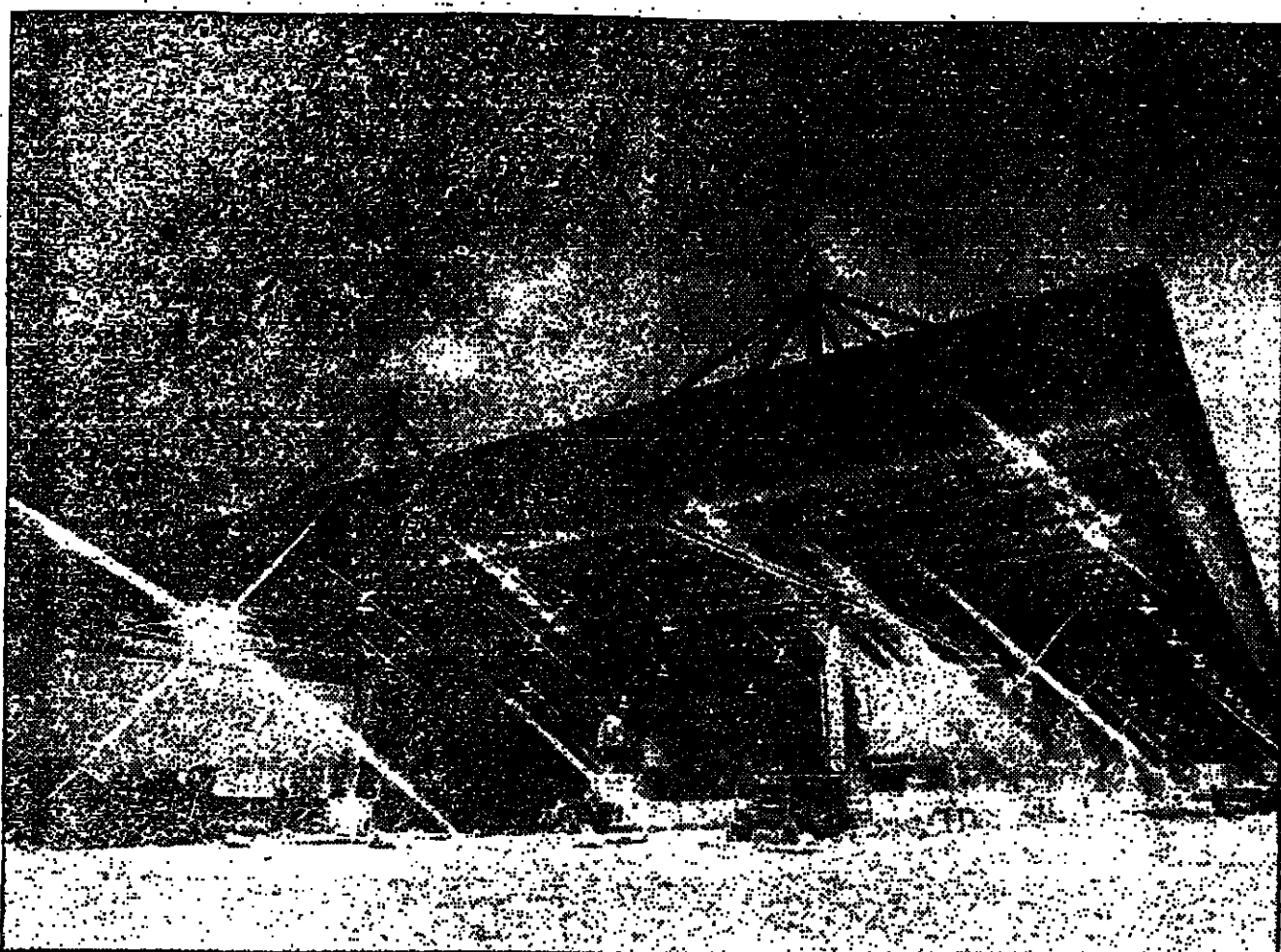
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Billingsgate



## Last chance to lighten Dark Age

Billingsgate lorry park beside the river in Lower Thames Street does not look as if it contained the stuff of which history is made. Yet archaeologists believe that beneath its surface lies evidence that gives them their best and perhaps their last chance of throwing light on the dark age that followed the Roman retreat from London.

Armed with a computer, several hundred thousand pounds and a large plastic canopy tent to keep out the weather they are ready to sift through many tons of soil. What they seek, remains of an early Saxon port, probably rests some 15ft below the surface.

Billingsgate Market itself is of little interest to the diggers. When the Victorian hall was built in the 1870s the basement and foundations displaced whatever signs there were of earlier occupation.

But Roman relics have already been traced in the area. A timber wall from that period once ran roughly along the line of modern Lower Thames Street, and

there is a legend that Billingsgate took its name from a pre-Roman prince named Belinus. The Romans left about 410 and although London was known to be a thriving port about 700, the years between, and many of those after, are shadowy.

When the site of New Fresh Wharf, next door to the lorry park, was redeveloped between 1974 and 1978, archaeologists found the timbers of a Roman quay. But what excited them even more was uncovering the ends of two Saxon embankments which clearly ran east beneath the park.

"This gave us a keyhole glimpse of what we might find there", Mr Brian Hobley, chief urban archaeologist at the Museum of London, said. He and his team have been given a year of the lorry park before it is built over, although he hopes this period will be extended.

They have been promised £220,000 from government funds, and £150,000 from the Corporation of the City of London, but Mr Hobley believes "essential work on

Billingsgate needs two years and £1m." He hopes to receive donations from banks (several have moved into new office blocks in the area), and other City institutions, and from the United States.

"This is a maximum archaeological rescue operation", he said. "The objective is to understand what was happening after the end of the official Roman occupation. There must have been a gradual collapse of the Roman way of urban trade."

"In the seventh and eighth centuries Billingsgate played an important role in Saxon life." The quality of the material we find could lead to understanding the rebirth of London.

"What happened to the population when the Romans left? Was it a ghost town or did the Saxons live in towns but not in the urban manner?"

He added: "Once the city began to trade again urban functions were renewed. We need dating evidence as to how early that was. If we were to lose this site we would be hard pressed to find another source of such information for another 50 years."

The finds are unlikely, in the main, to be dramatic in layman's terms. What the sharp-eyed team hope to uncover are such mundane articles as seeds, fragments of leather, bones, discarded pottery, tree branches, loose coins, perhaps planks from Saxon and even Roman boats.

The waterlogged state of the ground close to the Thames should have preserved artifacts which would disintegrate in drier soil. Since medieval London Bridge was closer to Billingsgate than the present one, the site should be rich in the kind of bric-a-brac and even valuables that travellers shed as they hurry along.

The quantity of these articles, the depth below the surface at which they are found, and any evidence of the town or country from which they originated are the clues which may be important in scientific investigation. It is here that the computer, which has been allocated specifically for the Billingsgate search, will do irreplaceable work.

Mr Hobley said: "We need information control to record every detail in the ground and the context of each find."

This could have a strategic influence on the operation day by day in the light of the data.

There are about 100 archaeologists at work in the City, 60 of them on the staff of the museum, the rest on short-term contracts. It is hoped those deployed at the lorry park will be helped with the manual work by a group recruited from the Manpower Services Commission.

So confident is the museum of making important discoveries that there are plans for a viewing gallery open to the public. Digging up objects is only part of the story for the experts concerned. When they have been removed to the museum, their study and the publication of the conclusions drawn from them, could continue into the early years of the next century.

It will be interesting to see whether any artifacts will relate to an earlier find nearby. In 1825, when the foundations were being dug for the Georgian London Bridge, it is recorded that dredging brought up a Roman silver effigy of Harpocrates, the god of silence; not a deity normally associated with Billingsgate.

Historical interest in this part of London is not confined to peering into the first seven centuries. In the north-west corner of the lorry park are the foundations of medieval St Botolph's Church. It is possible that below these lie the remains of an earlier church. Botolph was an Anglo-Saxon saint after whom no less than three City churches are named.

Old Billingsgate market was in the parish of St Mary at Hill, in Lower Lane, a church which has absorbed several parishes, including St Botolph's down the years. In October St Mary's holds a Fish Harvest Festival, when fish are brought into the church, decorated by members of the trade, and later given to Church Army old people's homes.

The rector, Dr B. A. C. Kirk-Duncan, hopes the association with the market will continue, in spite of its move. There is a special Billingsgate Market Prayer, which contains a reminder that Christ "didst prepare for fish for disciples that toiled the whole night long".

## Metering a tradition

Few people in the trade now belong to the Fishmongers Company, one of the City's oldest guilds, although that well-known angler, the Prince of Wales is a freeman, by right of patrimony. His father is a past Prime Minister.

Mr Gerald R. Watkin, chief inspector, has two assistants, known as fishmeters. The origin of this title is uncertain, but is thought to date from the days when they were responsible for enforcing the law on weights and measures as well.

Their powers are formidable: recently a consignment of fish from Africa had to be destroyed, representing a loss of £50,000 to £60,000. But it is unusual for the inspectors as they walk through the market to have to condemn products on sale.

"There has been an improvement in the quality of fish in the last 25 years", Mr Watkin said. "On the whole the trade do the inspecting for us. We have a good relationship with traders, and rarely seize fish off the stands."

Fishmongers Hall stands

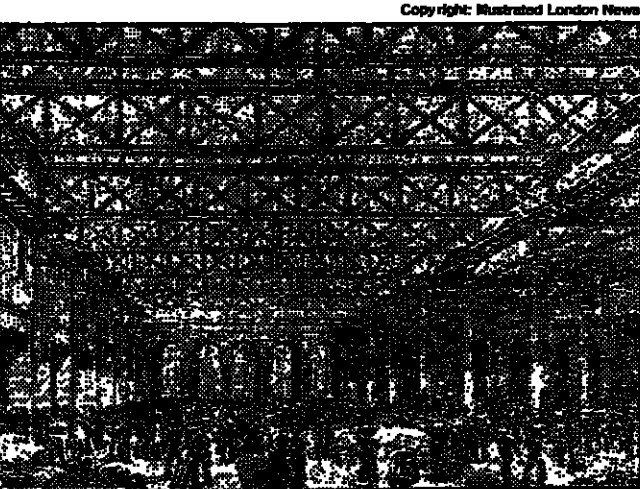
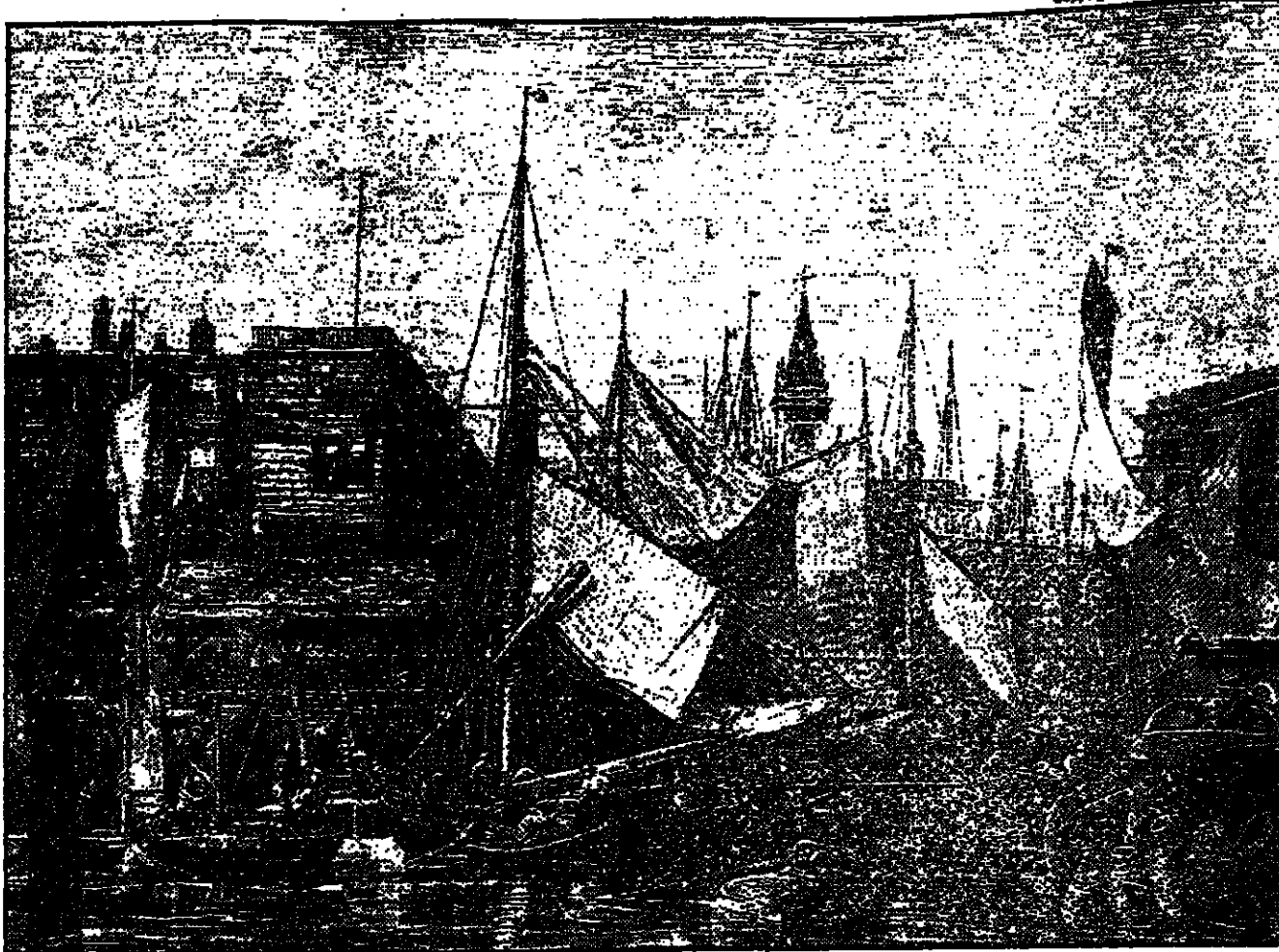
close to London Bridge, just a short walk from the old market. The fishmeters will now be based at the Isle of Dogs, but Mr Watkin will divide his time between the new market and his office in the hall.

The work requires a good deal more than a good nose. A few years ago they were able to trace a form of mild poisoning to smoked mackerel. "In a couple of weeks we had organized a meeting with ministry experts", Mr Watkin said, "and in two months a code of practice had been formulated."

"We alerted the fishermen and the processors, and for the last two seasons there have been no cases of this poisoning." We act as a catalyst, and sometimes also as a buffer between the trade and Government.

A set of rules has also been produced to guarantee that oysters are free of harmful bacteria. The company's role is now seen principally as trying to help traders, and to advise environmental health officers, rather than to act as a policeman. In the past the Fishmongers had their own court, which could impose fines or put traders in the stocks.

In those days members of the company often owned estates along the Thames and the River Lea. Much of the fish sold, including salmon, was caught in the Thames, and any that was unsold thrown back into the river.



## Transformations by the Thames

Above, far left: night view of the new building under snow, showing the massive cantilevered canopy, space-framed and constructed in ochre-yellow patinated steel. It protects the main entrance to the market. Above and left: two views of the market about 150 years ago. A new river wall, in line with the Custom House, was constructed in 1848. Below, left: interior of the former market, designed by Sir Horace Jones and opened in July 1877; it has been listed as a building of historic interest, largely as a result of a campaign by the Save Britain's Heritage society. Below, right: artist's impression of the new market hall, designed by Newman Levinson and Partners.



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Nicholas Ashford on 'a remarkable freshman year' in the White House

## 365 Reagan days — now the real test begins

All in all 1981 proved to be a remarkable freshman year for President Reagan. Even Mr. Reagan's critics (and their numbers are growing daily), who are strongly opposed to his supply side economic policies and his policy of détente in social programmes, concede that the year was one of the most extraordinary presidential leadership in modern American political history.

Political observers, seeking parallels, have compared Reagan's first year in office with that of Presidents Wilson, the two Roosevelts or, more recently, Lyndon Johnson. Professor Jeff Fiesel, author of the forthcoming book entitled *Presidents and Promises* even went as far as to say that the President's performance had been "virtually unparalleled in the modern presidency".

Certainly the achievements of the Reagan Administration to date have been many and contrast sharply with the fudged first year of the Carter Administration. The President has achieved the largest tax cut in American history. There has been a dramatic slowdown in the growth of federal spending and the elimination or reduction of many social programmes. A major effort has been made to reduce the regulatory state.

All this adds up to what Administration officials like to term the start of the "Reagan revolution" which looks like having as radical an impact on American society as President Roosevelt's "New Deal" during the 1930s. The President came to power with a mandate for change, and change there certainly has been.

Less spectacularly, but of no less significance, has been the reassertion of executive power by the Reagan White House. Congress has no longer been able continuously to thwart the will of the President as it did during the Carter era. Reagan's spectacular victories on the budget and the economy have received dramatic evidence of the way in which the President managed to dominate the first session of the ninety-seventh congress. At the same time

the President has attempted to redefine the relationship between Washington, the state capitals and the city halls.

The President's determination to build up the country's defences, to "close the window of vulnerability" with the Soviet Union, has given the country a new sense of strength and self-confidence. The shooting down of two Libyan fighters last August — insignificant though the incident was in military terms — proved an important morale-booster for many Americans who were still wincing over President Carter's botched attempt to rescue the American hostages from Iran.

**'The President retains one important card up his sleeve, his own personal prestige'**

The administration's handling of foreign affairs has been less successful — particularly during the early months — but not without its achievements. The President's firm stand over Poland has now won wide support within the United States, even though reaction in Europe has been more mixed. He has stood up to the Russians as he promised to during his election campaign, but his embracing of the "zero option" in the Geneva missile talks has enabled him to shake off the image of a "cowboy president", hell bent on a shoot-out with the Russians and he managed to turn the neo-fascist of the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia into a stunning personal victory.

Of course, there have been failures too. The President received a bloody nose on social security. He was snubbed over Congress's refusal to endorse his nominee, Ernest Lefever, for the

human rights post at the State Department. The David Stockman affair was a serious embarrassment. And on a number of other issues — clean air, voting rights, conscription — he was forced to amend positions which he had adopted during the 1980 election campaign. But the early positive image established by the President tended to overshadow these setbacks.

The question which is now being asked on the eve of the first anniversary of the President's inauguration is — will Reagan be able to maintain during 1982 the momentum which his Administration established during his first year in office?

The almost unanimous answer, from friend and foe alike, is "no". "The magic has faded", "the paint is beginning to peel", are some of the phrases used to describe the Administration as President Reagan prepares to make his State of the Union address, on January 26. Even his closest advisers concede the going will be much tougher in 1982.

This year, unlike 1981, when the White House's own end-of-year review awarded the Administration an "A" or "A plus" for its performance in most sectors of government, there will be a genuine independent test of the Administration's performance in most sectors of government, including the mid-term elections in November. All 435 members of the House of Representatives and 100 members of the Senate will be up for reelection.

Many Congressmen, aware that self-preservation is the first law of politics, are beginning seriously to consider the effect of the Administration's policies on their own election prospects. Those who enabled the President to bulldoze his economic recovery programme through Congress are beginning to wonder how the voters will now react to the hoped-for recovery is still lurking somewhere beyond the horizon.

At the onset of the Reagan Administration, Republican

leaders were confidently predicting that their party would be able to gain a majority in the House of Representatives in this year's elections, thereby gaining control of both Houses of Congress. Now, however, the party's leaders believe they will be lucky to hold on to those seats in the House which they already possess.

The principal reason for this change in outlook has been the failure of the Administration's economic policies to produce the recovery which was confidently being predicted during the 1980 campaign. The President may have won some scintillating Congressional battles for economic package, but he is beginning to look in danger of losing the war. It has become just as clear to unemployed car workers in Detroit as to Wall Street Bankers that it will take more than a wave of the President's magic wand to put the economy to rights.

The President's key election pledge — to achieve a balanced budget by 1984 or even earlier — has been abandoned. Instead the Administration is now struggling to find ways of keeping the annual deficit below the \$100,000 mark during the next three years. Like Mrs Thatcher, the President has been abandoned. Instead the Administration is now struggling to find ways of keeping the annual deficit below the \$100,000 mark during the next three years. Like Mrs Thatcher, the President has been abandoned.

The only way the President can hope to keep the deficit at a manageable level is either to make further massive spending cuts or to raise taxes, which the President is anxious to avoid. Neither course of action will help to win voters to his side. He could, of course, reduce defence spending, which is scheduled to rise by 15 per cent next year. But that would mean abandoning another election pledge — to make America strong again — which the President is most unwilling to do even though Congress is bound to step up pressure for defence cuts.

Until now the President has been able to blame the country's economic woes on the previous Carter Administration. But in the second



President Reagan: still the natural leader

year of his Administration they become his problem. The best he can hope for is that the recession will start to lift this summer in time for a modest recovery to have begun before the November poll takes place.

Concern about the electorate's attitude towards the Government's programme will mean that Congress in 1982 will be very different body to what it was last year.

Liberal Democrats — known as "Gypsy Moths" — are aware that support for additional cuts in Federal spending will cost them votes. Similarly the Conservative Southern Democrats — "Boll Weevils" — who voted for the President's economic programme, in 1981, will not be so willing to be seen on the President's side this year.

Mr Bob Michel, Republican Leader in the House, commented recently: "It is going to be more difficult this year. We went through a lot to get a \$4,000 cut from the budget in December, now they are going to ask for another \$30,000 cut this year. That is going to be tough."

This does not mean the President has enjoyed his last Congressional triumph. But from now on it means he will have to get his victories the hard way by protracted guerrilla warfare with Congress, just as his predecessors have had to do in the past. This will test the range of the President's abilities much more than they were last year.

However the President retains one important card up his sleeve, his own personal prestige. The "great communicator" as he has become known because of his mastery of the mass media, is the most popular President since Dwight D. Eisenhower, according to the polls. Although his ratings have started to sag he still manages to portray himself as a natural leader who is at ease with his powers and the burdens of office. And there is not a Democratic leader in sight who can measure up to him.

This year, therefore, is likely to be the real testing ground of the President and what one Congressional leader has described as his "riverboat gamble for the nation". If the economy starts to pick up and the President can contain the budget deficit and at the same time retain his personal popularity, then the Republicans could be well on the way to another major victory in 1984. But if there is no economic recovery and the country is faced with an even larger deficit, then the swing against the Republicans this November could be the harbinger of an even greater switch in voter allegiance in three years' time.

## Oil wealth that could turn into fools' gold

When the Government decided to sell the British Gas Corporation's stake in the Wyth Farm oilfield, Mr David Howell, then Energy Secretary, argued that private companies would develop Britain's oil resources more efficiently than nationalized industries. No evidence was produced to support his assertion.

The Opposition pointed out that BP, British Gas's partner in the oilfield, had consistently underestimated its size and had argued against heavy investment. On all the published evidence, the private company was wrong and the nationalized Gas Corporation was right. But still Mr Howell insisted that British Gas must sell its stake.

Anything Mr Howell could do, Nigel Lawson could do better. After Wyth Farm the Government now intends to sell the North Sea oilfields owned by British Gas and by The British National Oil Corporation (BNOC). A decade of patient, efficient and profitable public endeavour is sold off. Never mind the facts, remember the dogma.

The sale of North Sea assets is reckoned to raise something in the region of £1,500m, although the Government prefers to regard it as "prevaling market prices at the time of sale". A cut of £1,500m in the public sector borrowing requirement might do a little to restore the Conservatives' sagging morale, but to sell assets which would produce wealth for 20 years is an excessively high price to pay for a few seconds of back bench euphoria.

The sum of £1,500m might be enough to cut the standard rate of income tax by about 1½p in election year, or the Government might set the money against the bill for ten weeks' unemployment benefit. Either way, the next government will have to face the future without the comfortable cushion of publicly owned oil reserves.

Alongside the oil measures is the more insidious attack on the gas industry. The Government has decided to take away from British Gas the right of first refusal to buy gas found on the continental shelf. In future oil companies will be able to sell gas directly to large industrial and commercial concerns.

The Minister justifies this eccentric decision by talking about competition lowering prices. His argument will not bear examination. All the evidence suggests that the conclusion of many industrialists that the Government proposals will rapidly increase the price of gas to industry.

Oil companies have persistently argued that British Gas is paying them too little for the gas which they produce. Last year oil men were talking about the need for a wellhead price of 25p a therm; now the talk is of 30p. If the Gas and Oil Bill goes through Parliament, oil companies will undoubtedly use their newfound discretion to push the wellhead price closer to their target. A wellhead price of 30p a therm means industrial gas selling at between 40p and 50p. Some cynics have even suggested that oil companies will use their new power to push gas prices up to the level of oil prices — a convenient means of protecting their major product.

The Government's own predictions are clearly contradictory. Mr Lawson states confidently that gas prices will not go up, yet he also argues that the Government measures will encourage the oil companies to explore more assiduously for gas. How is this trick to be worked? The oil companies themselves have insisted that they will increase their

exploration efforts only if they get higher prices.

The Government's plans will gravely damage the integrity of Britain's supply system. At present, Gas controls the whole transmission grid. It is responsible for balancing supply and demand. It meets the winter peak of demand by signing interruptible contracts with industrial companies, who arrange alternative fuel supplies. If long periods of cold weather or the loss of a sea line puts pressure on the system, the interruptible supplies are cut so that the balance is struck so that all times the domestic consumer is protected.

If the Government has its way, the large industrial market will come to be supplied directly by the oil companies through the public transmission system. Many people have doubted the feasibility of the proposal. Several industrialists have hinted that they would never turn their fuel supplies to an oil company that might rely on only one or two gas fields. British Gas lost the sea line last year, but quickly compensated by increasing supplies from other sources. Even a large company would offer no such secure spread of gas resources.

But if, against all the difficulties, the oil companies were able to capture a large part of the industrial market, British Gas's subtle balancing of supply and demand would come to an end. It would be no fun having gas central heating in your house during a cold winter if British Gas were deprived of flexibility of interruptible contracts. Instead of cutting off large customers who have contracted for an alternative fuel supply, British Gas would have to cut off domestic consumers. Mr Lawson should explain the implications of his policy in detail to the 14 million gas customers who stand to lose by his blind oil policy.

Until now the Government has had an easy ride in the Commons on the oil and gas issue. Its timing of effective debate on its proposals. The surprise announcement in October was strong on ideology and short on detail, and was presented to the House through a device which denied immediate and lengthy debate. The convoluted Bill itself was published just before Christmas.

Today's second reading debate and the committee stages of the Bill will be an important test of the Opposition's resolve during the remainder of this parliamentary session. The issue is a matter of considerable public interest. The Government is selling off a major part of Britain's energy wealth. The price will be low, the gain will be short-lived and the disadvantage may persist for two decades. My union intends to lead a major campaign to prevent this disastrous Bill becoming law.

**David Bassett**

The author is general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union and chairman of the TUC economic committee.



Herr Egon Klepsch (left) Christian Democrat candidate in today's election for president of the European Parliament at Strasbourg. Right Herr Martin Sangermann whose picture was incorrectly identified yesterday as Herr Klepsch.

## The new man who has to sell the Tories

Rightly or wrongly, soap salesmen have a reputation for toughness and zeal: presumably it was the latter skills of their predecessors which gave rise to such pejorative expressions as "Don't give me that soft-soap". Whichever reflects reality more accurately, it was no doubt sensible of the Conservative Party, at this low ebb of its fortunes, to bring in a man trained in that school and to call him forthrightly Director of Marketing.

Such is the title and role of Christopher Lawson, aged 59, whom the party's new chairman, Cecil Parkinson, has lured from early retirement to Smith Square to help sell Conservative policies and achievements to a sceptical electorate before the next general election in, at the latest, May 1984. Mr Lawson has spent much of his commercial career in marketing, starting with soap and ending up with potato crisps, pretzels and other "junk food" requiring, like his new product perhaps, to be taken with a pinch of salt.

His marketing career owed everything initially to chance. The son of a regular army officer, he had gone straight into the RAF in 1941 from Magdalen College School, Oxford, serving nine years as a regular officer. Deciding his salary there would not

allow him to educate his two sons and daughter similarly, he closed his eyes one morning and picked the job advertisements column of the *Daily Telegraph* with a pin. Destiny guided him to the firm of Thomas Hedley, part of the economy-sized American soap and detergents empire of Procter and Gamble.

"Fate is either with you or against you," he commented philosophically at his office yesterday. At Hedley's he spent nine years going through the gamut of jobs, from salesman and sales manager through marketing to personnel. Then he was "seconded" out to Cooper McDougal and Robertson, now part of the Wellcome Foundation, whose retail side set up, successfully selling the Aerosol spray — a mass public. Around 1963 the head-hunters tracked him down again, this time for Mars Inc, again an American firm, though founded in Britain by Mr Forrest Mars (purveyor of the eponymous chocolate wrapped bar — "a marvellous product", Lawson muses. Will he, one wonders, be able to marvel at some new Thatcher policy?)

For Mars he became managing director of a company called Vendepac (now Four Square Catering and Vending), then of Mars Foods, and



Christopher Lawson, called from retirement by the Tories ... and a free suggestion from Mel Calman

finally spent almost four years in South Georgia — "super place" — setting up Mars's first venture outside confectionery and pet-foods into what he called, not without an overdue frisson, "non-sweet snacks": crisps, pretzels etc, the company being equally memorably called Snackmaster Inc.

Having made a fair amount of money (he is a member of Lloyd's), he decided to retire early to his old home in the Cotswolds, playing a good deal of golf and spending perhaps a week at a week at Conservative Central Office. "I had been a political animal most of my life", he explains. "I was a Conservative councillor in Berkhamsted from



A fit-looking man with strong features and an MCC tie contradicting a slight mid-Atlantic twang, he stresses he is no politician. "I'm a communications expert, and that perhaps makes it easier for me to pull out points of policy and say 'These are the things maybe we should be explaining more clearly to the voting public'. Overall, he reckons they must put across more fully what positive steps the Government has taken, what it is currently doing in terms of Bills and policy decisions, and what ideas it has for winning the next election.

As when marketing something more tangible or edible, he sees the need to communicate to the voter/consumer the benefits of the policy/product. "Maybe" (a word of which he is surprisingly fond) "in the past we have kept our brown paper wrappings firmly sealed around the edges, so it has been not only hard to see what it contained but hard to undo it" — not the zippiest metaphor, he admitted, but one saw what he meant. He agreed that an oversold product would produce disappointment. "Parkinson, by then chairman, saw it and said he would not buy again. 'But you should package it correctly. Then people are more likely to buy it'.

Exuding energy, he was in

the office at 8am yesterday, reading the 1979 general election manifesto "to satisfy myself that some things I was trying to do I could live with. I was pleasantly surprised to find we were sticking very closely to that manifesto document." Convincing the voter that the Government is doing all it can to resolve the problem of unemployment is, he believes, the biggest single task the Government has as linked themes. He is commissioning opinion research in different geographical areas and age groups. "It's easy to waste money in advertising and promotional terms unless one knows the target", he said.

While "fascinated" by current speculation about continued use of the advertising agency Saatchi and Saatchi, he will only say that as a man in a new job, he is looking at what has gone before. But the Conservatives did win the last election, he pointed out, and advertising presumably played some part in that victory. It was a risky if archetypically commercial sentiment should the Tories lose next time, might not some conclude that vendors of soap and crisps do not necessarily make vendors of policies?

**Roger Berthoud**

## Corruption drama at the Court

It is some time since the Royal Court theatre has made waves, but I rather suspect that is going to change soon. The reason will be the latest play by my good friend Gordon Newman who, you may remember, attracted a great deal of favourable attention with his TV series, *Law and Order*. Effectively, this told the same story from different angles (as in the Criminal's Tale, the Brief's Tale, the Policeman's Tale, and so on), the language, and the corrupt collusion of police and lawyers was, to anyone who knows this world, frighteningly accurate.

Next month, the Court stages Newman's *Operation Bad Apple*. This is allegedly a fictional play but it is in fact based on Operation Countryman, the inquiry into corruption at Scotland Yard. Newman is known for the excellent contacts he has within the police force and, I understand, the information for *Operation Bad Apple* came from a well-placed detective sergeant who had himself been a suspect in the Countryman inquiry. He approached Newman after his success with the *Law and Order* series.

In the play, corruption goes as far up in the Yard as Assistant Commissioner Newman says that, according to his source, this is how high up in

the Yard corruption went at the time of Countryman. Policemen from a rival force (Wiltshire in *Bad Apple* replaces Dorset in Countryman) are called in. The investigations run into the sand, however, when the Director of Public Prosecutions thinks, such is the extent of corruption in the Yard, that a full public exposure would be against the public interest — and a Scotland Yard man is brought in to wind down the inquiry: — the Assistant Commissioner "Crime".

Insofar as Newman's play is not so much fiction as loosely-disguised fact, the Court might just have some libel problems on its hands. This won't be helped by the fact that in March, while the play is still running, three officers are prosecuted as a result of the Countryman inquiry go on trial at the Old Bailey.

### Poe's prescience

Edgar Allan Poe day today, the master being born on January 19 1809. Were he alive now he would not be enjoying the weather insofar as it would have stopped racing and the opportunity for a few writing exercises, a tale of a lover robbing his dead girlfriend's body of her teeth to win a wager that necrophilia and dentistry could be put together in a serious story.

## THE TIMES DIARY

Poe was also responsible for the most extraordinary coincidence I know. In the 1830s he wrote *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket* in which a ship captures, four people survive but have to eat one of their number — a boy called Richard Parker. In the 1880s a yawl, the *Mignonette*, set sail from Plymouth but later was shipwrecked in the Atlantic. There were four survivors who chose to eat one of their number — a boy called Richard Parker. Perfect Poe.

### Blue Heaven

Latest fad in Washington: the "Depression Soirée". This is a favourite, apparently, of the Democratic Party. Guests are instructed to dress as "Oldies", which means the women wear cotton frocks in "Grapes of Wrath" Tatters and the men search their wardrobes for collarless shirts and leave off shaving for a day or two. Food is served from cardboard suitcases and bean dishes made of tin. The food itself of course is still flown in from Zabar's, the fashionable deli on New York's West Side.

### String band

The advent of the slip-on shoe was an important civilizing influ-

ence for many people who, like me, are blessed with more thumbs than fingers and cannot tie knots. (I was heartily glad to see the back of laces.) But I now gather that knots, and the pleasure to be had from tying them, is making a come-back, so much so that a British Association of Knot Tiers is in the offing.

Geoffrey Budworth, a former inspector with the Metropolitan Police, and Des Pawson, a retail manager from Ipswich, are inviting the knot cognoscenti to discuss possibilities on board the Maritime Trust vessel *Discovery* in St Katharine's Dock, East London, on April 17.

"There are people sitting all over the place with this attitude for knots in their blood and a compulsion to get involved and not one of them is aware of where the others are", Mr Budworth told me yesterday.

To date the Knot-scholars invited include: a retired consultant physician, Dr Edward Hunter, who rediscovered a knot that has now come to be known in Britain at least, as Hunter's Bend; a man on the Isle of Wight who ties knots inside bottles; and a grandfather from Blackheath who has invented 30 knots over the years.

Altogether, apparently, there are about 4,000 different kinds of

knots which can be broken down into many different families and groups which are capable of an exclusive property of IPC, and as a result the staff were told that they would be moving down to Sutton, Surrey, to join the other publications of IPC Business Press.

Dr O'Donnell, who must be one of the best known doctors in the country because of his weekly anecdotes on Robert Robinson's *Stop the Week* programme was summoned to the headmaster's study yesterday. There he was confronted with his own *Clareville Diary*, which appears at the back of his magazine and in which he had said that, with the takeover, the old magazine was effectively dead. The new proprietors were not pleased and when Dr O'Donnell said he was not happy about the terms of his new contract, he was told he could pack his things and leave — that evening.



### Struck off

Yesterday was a sad day for medical journalism. Dr Michael O'Donnell, editor of Britain's finest medical magazine, *World Medicine*, was summarily dismissed from his post.

The magazine, which used to be jointly owned by McGraw-Hill and IPC, has recently become the exclusive property of IPC, and as a result the staff were told that they would be moving down to Sutton, Surrey, to join the other publications of IPC Business Press.

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The good doctor, who has a considerable following among the medical profession, coming streets ahead of all other candidates in the last election for the General Medical Council, the profession's disciplinary body, had one afternoon in which to clear out the detritus of 15 years.

He took over as editor in 1966 only a year after the magazine started, and has stamped his personality firmly on it. He was particularly pained that as the link was being severed, there was no thanks for the success of the magazine, no mention of the profits it had made the company, and not even a goodbye.

He is vague about what he will do next but he does favour "transplanting the soul" of *World Medicine* elsewhere.

**Peter Watson**

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By-elections are of course only by-elections, and these four seats, all of them in or near Paris, can hardly be regarded as representative of France as a whole. Before last year's election they had always been regarded as right-wing. But the results do show a falling away of support for the Government (in spite of opinion polls indicating that its most prominent members continue to be popular nationally), when the government can put its policies for the newly nationalized sector into practice. The government's hope had been that by now it would be over the hump of the nationalization process. It would have been able to end the period of uncertainty in which the candidates for nationalization have been languishing, and begin using them in an attempt to revitalize the economy. This will now have to wait.

When, in the eighteenth century, the government first introduced stamp duty on the transfer of property, house and land ownership was the prerogative of the few. It was, unashamedly, a tax on the rich, and one which could easily be borne by those on whom it was imposed. As recently as 1974, when the price threshold above which stamp duty became payable was £15,000, only some 16 per cent of all house purchase transactions were liable, and most of them were, for the buyers, not their initial ventures into house buying. The threshold has since gone up to £20,000, but, with the steep rise in prices in the meantime, the proportion of transactions that is now liable to stamp duty has risen to well over a half. What was earlier intended to affect only the upper end of the market is on its way to becoming a tax from which only a small proportion is excluded. Average house prices are now nearing £25,000.

Stamp duty is a particularly important element of the costs to the first-time buyers. Most upwardly mobile house owners have the cushion of a profit when they exchange one property for another. First-time buyers do not.

They are often young, sometimes newly married, with limited savings, who have to find money for a deposit, for furniture and household appliances, for legal fees (often too high for the work done), for moving expenses, and now an increasing number of cases stamp duty. It is difficult to assess exactly how many potential buyers are deterred from taking their first steps into ownership by the costs associated with it, or how many are put off moving from one house to another; but it is clear that there is some deterrence and that the level of stamp duty has a great deal to do with it.

The possibility that in the next budget the Chancellor will again raise the threshold above which duty is payable is therefore welcome. This government, like its Conservative predecessors, is committed to encouraging home ownership, and to the provision of low-cost housing schemes. Both are adversely affected by the present burden of stamp duty. The tax is also a considerable disincentive to the mobility of labour. The Prime Minister is anxious that people should show more initiative in seeking employment outside their immediate areas. The costs of moving to another part of the country are hardly calculated to stimulate job mobility.

Stamp duty is probably the cheapest form of tax to collect, and the easiest to administer. Its yield is particularly high—some £285 million last year—but it is easy money. But the government ought not on that account to succumb to the temptation to continue gathering it at its present rate. The social disadvantages of keeping it where it is far outweigh the financial advantages.

The honeymoon period in Zimbabwe appears to be over. Mr Robert Mugabe said shortly before Christmas that he may have to replace his policy of reconciliation with harsh punishment of his white opponents. He said some had rejected racial harmony and had been "acting in collusion with South Africa to harm our racial relations, to destroy our unity and to overthrow the popularity" elected government I lead". Ten whites are being held in detention, including Mr Wally Stuttaford, a Member of Parliament of the Republican Front (the former Rhodesian Front of Mr Ian Smith). Other signs of active opposition to Mr Mugabe (though there has been no evidence produced to connect these incidents with whites) came with a bomb that killed seven people at the headquarters of Mr Mugabe's party and an earlier explosion that destroyed a military arsenal at the Inkomo barracks.

On the other side the white disillusionment with a government they at first appeared to respect is shown by the accelerated exodus. The estimated

figure for 1981 is 22,000. A breakdown of the official figures up to October makes depressing reading. They include 42 doctors, 212 engineers, 133 accountants, 241 teachers and 237 nurses.

It is hardly surprising that there should have been a degree of mutual disillusionment. On the one hand Mr Mugabe has never made any secret of the fact that he is a Marxist. Recent decrees drastically raising minimum wages, freezing some basic commodity prices and upper-bracket salaries and banning dismissals without ministerial permission have made life difficult for white entrepreneurs and small businessmen. Plans just announced to introduce black worker-control in some big industries will also increase unease.

On the other hand it has to be remembered that the previous Smith regime was racially based and fought a cruel war to prevent the majority of people in Zimbabwe exercising their rights. Mr Smith once promised that there would never be one-man-one-vote in his lifetime. It would be too much to hope that racialism had died overnight. The continued existence of a white supremacist regime just across the border and the arro-

gant South African raids into neighbouring territories must seriously hinder the cause of racial reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe himself, though mostly restrained and non-racialist in his oratory, is uncompromising in his hopes of persuading the people of Zimbabwe that a one-party state would serve their interests best. He is now to hold talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo as a first step towards this. Party divisions on ethnic lines are plainly unhealthy. "There is no such thing as Ndebele or Shona: we are all Zimbabweans," said Mr Mugabe, missing the ideal not the fact. But a one-party state is a dangerous thing. It is not impossible for it to accommodate dissent and the possibility of elected change, but the tendency is the other way. And on the face of it, a one-party state would have no place for the white representatives and the Republican Front.

Lord Carrington is to visit Zimbabwe next month. He will no doubt convey the close and concerned interest with which the British people are following Zimbabwean developments. This year has been dubbed by the Zimbabwean Government as the Year of National Transformation. For better or worse?

*From Miss Lynne Reid Banks*

Sir, I cannot understand why the Government does not act on this London fares business. It was a Labour government which, most uncharacteristically, brought in this absurd London Transport obligation to run like any ordinary business, and not to lose money. Let the Tories do something good, and popular, for a change, and repeal it quickly, before the immensely costly and counter-productive process of reversing the cheap-fares policy goes into effect.

From Professor P. Wall  
Sir, Your article on acupuncture in childbirth (December 31) does a disservice to mothers-to-be and to all those in pain because it raises false hopes. I am associated with three hospitals which regularly prescribe acupuncture, and I am the author of a theory of pain mechanisms used by Chinese as an explanation for acupuncture. Acupuncture is excellent when it works, but there is the rub. It has very low reliability. The success, as I have seen in China. The practical problems of changing

were hindering extremely rapidly their discovery in spite of the fact that their mechanism of action was a complete mystery. The reason was that these therapies had a reliably high rate of success unlike the previous methods such as hypnosis which, like acupuncture, has a low rate.

Yours sincerely,  
P. D. WALL,  
Department of Anatomy and  
Embryology,  
University College London,  
Gower Street, WC1  
January 4.

ing therapy in mid-labour, when one fails, are unpleasant particularly for the mother whose high hopes are dashed and who feels a failure.

Acupuncture has been well known in Europe since the sixteenth century, when three medical textbooks appeared. The medical profession is neither so powerful nor so reactionary nor so powerful as to be able to suppress a therapy which works. General anaesthesia and local anaesthesia were introduced extremely rapidly after their discovery in spite of the fact that their mechanism of action was a complete mystery. The reason was that these therapies had a reliably high rate of success unlike the previous methods such as leeching which, like acupuncture, has a low rate.

Yours sincerely,  
P. D. WALL,  
Department of Anatomy and  
Embryology,  
University College London,  
Gower Street, WC1  
January 4.

For example, no one can imagine that major constitutional changes involving a great devolution of powers, or the creation of a new type of partnership between the federal government and the states, or the use of effective measures to deal with the problems of long-term unemployment and industrial decline will all be completed within a year or so. Such changes will require sustained and concerted effort and an immense amount of firm but patient consultation with those involved. Otherwise we shall make the old mistake of inflicting doctrinaire legislation on an uncomprehending nation.

I have not the least doubt that the Alliance under an agreed leader, and without any contingency plans for eventual breakdown, is far more likely to win and to carry out a program of management aimed at one election only with no certainty as to leadership

In his recent *Times* article (January 12) Mr Taverne warned that the Alliance must have realistic alternatives for the Alliance's unity or death. I believe he is right. Unity cannot be achieved at once, especially as so many issues of policy have still to be discussed and settled. But eventual unity must be run out at least until the general memberships of both parties have had the opportunity to accept it or reject it. Meanwhile neither party should take steps which would make eventual unity more difficult.

If Dr Owen's scenario were adopted we should be expecting members of both parties to devote the next couple of years to general canvassing, and to whom thereafter half of those concerned would be working to depose. That cannot be the basis of a whole-hearted campaign.

**From the Chairman of Sotheby Parke Bernet and Company**

Sir, I refer to Saturday's leader "Fair dealing in fine art" (January 16). The art market is a competitive business with buyers, sellers, dealers and auctioneers: a buyer seeks to buy, a seller to sell. The dealers and auctioneers provide alternative mechanisms for them to do so if they do not wish or are unable to satisfy their requirements directly.

But this is not true, and the normal operation of the free market will ensure that the resources will be used in the most efficient way. We still live in a free society and the art market is no exception. The fact that the market is an excellent example of a system where individuals can exercise their freedom of choice in an international marketplace which offers a considerable variety of goods is something to be proud of. The argument for the abolition of the buyer's premium in the United Kingdom is extremely dangerous so long as it exists in the rest of the world. From the point of view of the artist, the loss of business in New York when our main competitors are charged a premium (and could therefore be very competitive towards vendors) and we did not, is a very real one. The effect would be for the United Kingdom to lose a great deal of business to overseas auctioneers to the detriment of London as the centre of the art

from Professor Robin Kimball  
The. The situation in Poland is  
still too confused for anyone to  
be able to gauge the likely  
outcome of present events, while  
the considerable mystery still en-  
shrouds the position, motives,  
and true intentions of General  
Jaruzelski and others. At the  
same time, it must be clear to all  
that the willfully blind that what is  
being perpetrated in that un-  
happy country is being done  
against and despite the wishes  
and consent of 95 per cent of  
the population—workers, in-  
sane, students, intellectuals,  
and doubtless an army of the armed  
forces.

ly disguised, could the govern-  
ment spokesman in Bonn (or  
perhaps others) provide us with  
an alternative explanation? And if  
so, how soon would we be anxious to  
reply to the world the purity of  
their intentions, might they not  
begin by at last honouring that  
spirit of the Yalta agreement  
which guaranteed the holding of  
free elections in Poland, which is  
the very essence of Solidarnosc — and  
the Polish nation behind it — was  
demanding?

Have the honour to be, Sir, your  
faithful, obedient servant,  
**ROBIN KEMBALL**,  
Université de Lausanne,  
Faculté des Lettres,  
Section de Langues Slaves,  
Cité-Devant 2,  
Lausanne.  
January 1.

January 12) may I suggest that

*From the Chairman of British Telecom*

Sir, I would like to comment on the spirit of your leading article "Public inefficiency" (January 15) and on some of the facts quoted.

The "public admission" you cited in fact referred to my earlier message to all our staff. This was designed to show that although (contrary to your assertion) we had achieved some manpower productivity improvement in the year 1980-81, much more still needs to be done.

My message was an honest and realistic statement of our performance and prospects, with the emphasis on our present objective of seeking a 25 per cent improvement in our operating efficiency over the next three years.

This is a stretching target, and I think it somewhat rough justice to find the words I used as a spur

set has been a reduction in unit costs of some 9 per cent.

That is less than our 5 per cent target — hence my message to staff — but still a significant achievement.

We aim to do better in future.

Yours sincerely,  
G. R. JEFFERSON,  
British Telecommunications,  
2-12 Gresham Street, EC2.  
January 18.

*From Mr G B Napier*

Sir, There is no difficulty in finding examples to support your leading article of today (January 15).

We are a company developing this estate for private housing. We often act as contractors for British Telecom to lay their ducts and telephone cables in our footpaths. For their instructions we install a small plant chamber, called a JP23, for which we will be paid £8.50 for our work.

Perhaps I might set this task in context. Over the last 10 years we have doubled our system size with a minimal increase in staff numbers; during that period, our charges have increased much less than the general RPI (retail price index) movement; we have introduced much new technology into our services for the benefit of our customers; and, over the last 12 months, in particular, service has greatly improved.

It was against these measures of our progress that I set the very real additional challenge of competition and stressed the importance of everyone, at all levels of our organisation, working together to do even better in the future.

For the record, the target reduction in our real unit costs is set by Government to be achieved over a five-year period, and not in a single year. Our performance against this target in the single year 1980-81 was affected by a number of factors, including the general economic recession, but our overall performance in the three years since our target was

£18m, or 18 pence a share, by 18ms deep. To knock out the first and build the second might take a man five or six hours and be worth £30.

British Telecom did the work themselves. On January 13 a large van arrived at 11 o'clock fitted with crane, compressor, haulage of tool and supply, and with two very nice chaps. Work began at 12 o'clock and ended at 3. The van returned on the 14th at 10 o'clock and left at 3.15, the work done.

The true cost of the labour and the cost of its equipment, travelling 50 miles each day would be about £250. Our relations with British Telecom are excellent, and all concerned would think this perfectly normal.

How do we break out?

How faithfully,  
G. B. NAPIER,  
Director,  
Pinetrees Estate,  
Knowle Drive,  
Chipborne,  
Cirencester,  
West Sussex.

From the Very Reverend Canon Patrick J. Walsh

Sir, Your issue of January 13 carried an account of a press conference held in Belfast to announce a public campaign by the Roman Catholic community in Northern Ireland intended to influence the Northern Ireland Under-Secretary of State with responsibility for Education, of the two main recommendations of the Chilver review report on "The Future of Teacher Education in Northern Ireland".

The first recommendation is that the two Catholic colleges of education, St Mary's for women and St Joseph's for men, should be closed and be replaced by a Catholic "element" which would be a separate legal and administrative entity, the Catholic Selfcare Centre for Teacher Education on the site of the existing non-denominational state college at Stranmillis. The second recommendation is that only about half the teachers required for the future should have received Catholic training and that only about 50 per cent partner in the total educational system of Northern Ireland.

If these recommendations are implemented then a situation will arise where the Catholic community in Northern Ireland, in regard to teacher training quite out of line with the

Sir, I am evidently a partisan for the British Council and was of course delighted to read Mr. Gough's letter (January 14) about the excellent work done by the British Council in China.

But not only in China: Henry Galsbreath in Madrid and Lisbon, the Opera in Madrid and Lisbon, the Opera in Austria, Cambridge Arts Academy, the Academy of Music in Martin-in-the-Fields in Brazil, London Contemporary Dance Theatre in Warsaw are just a few examples of British Council involvement in showing British culture abroad. Yet all our work is done on the basis of only about 4 per cent of our budget.

How so? Because in our last financial year we also brought to Britain 28,700 people as students and on exchange schemes from all over the world, taught 150,000 students English in 28 countries, ran 110 libraries in 60 countries, were deeply involved in technical cooperation in developing countries and engaged in other manifold activities all to promote a more enduring appreciation of Britain abroad.

We are well known in the 80 countries in which we have representatives. But how many people in Britain know and value our work?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BURGE,  
The British Council,  
Spring Gardens, SW1.  
January 15.

from Mr A. Sandman  
 Mr. The most amazing part of the  
 Mark Thatcher saga is the lack of  
 proper long-distance radio com-  
 munication apparatus.  
 In 1982 the size and weight is  
 so small that it should be a rule  
 of thumb to take part in rallies, this  
 apparatus is carried.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 A. SANDMAN,  
 Primrose Hill Court,  
 King Henry's Road, NW3.  
 January 15.

remain six autonomous Catholic colleges of education each on its own site and the student intake to these colleges is based on an "ethnic" basis which represents the proportion of teachers required for Catholic schools.

In addition there are two federations, at Liverpool and Roehampton, involving Catholic colleges, but in each of these the Catholic college has retained its own site; the other institutions in the federations are voluntary institutions and there is a withdrawal clause. In Scotland the recent reorganization of teacher education left a split-site Catholic college. St. Mary's is operating in both Edinburgh and Glasgow, and that college has been granted an almost exclusive right to train Catholic teachers in Scotland.

While Northern Ireland remains under direct rule the very sizable Catholic community demands that in the provision of training for teachers its religious rights must be respected by HM Government as those of Catholics in Great Britain have been respected.

Yours faithfully,  
**PATRICK J. WALSH,**  
Chairman of the Council of  
Priests of the Diocese of  
Down and Connor  
St Malachy's College,  
Belfast.  
January 14.

From Mr W. S. Hayes  
Sir, Sir Richard Dobson (January  
15) has hit the nail squarely on  
the head.  
The best way to resolve this  
wretched dispute, in which the  
community, as travellers, trans-  
mitters of goods/mail and tax-  
payers, are the principal suf-  
ferers, for BR and Aslef to go  
to arbitration. Not the messy to-  
ttings and froings inseparable  
from Acas's convolutions, but the  
proper, formal procedure in  
which the decision of the umpire  
is final. This is final.  
Moreover, the arbitrators/umpire's findings would contain  
authoritative answers to Sir  
Richard's pertinent questions.  
Yours truly,  
W. S. HAYES,  
Campbellville,  
Forest Row  
East Sussex.  
January 16.

From Mrs J. Willenz  
Sir, For Continentals the task of  
addressing letters to someone in  
England is full of pitfalls.  
My late husband, a scientist,  
received letters from abroad  
addressed to:  
1. Mr Dr J. Willenz  
2. Sir J. Willenz  
3. His Honour Dr J. Willenz  
and I myself was addressed as  
Mrs J. Willenz, Esq.

Yours faithfully,  
1. WILLENZ,  
40 Brisbane Grove,  
Hartburn,  
Stockton-on-Tees,  
Cleveland.  
January 12.







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## Concerts

# A touch of glory

London Sinfonietta  
Zagrosek

## Round House

The London Sinfonietta have got themselves a marvellous programme for their touring concert, heard in London on Sunday, and to be caught this week in Manchester, York and Bristol. Two of Ligeti's liveliest works of instrumental figuration, *Melodien* and the chamber concerto, are paired with two of Messiaen's brilliant blazes of bird-song, *Couleurs de la cité céleste* and *Oiseaux exotiques*. The only trouble is that no single acoustic will do for both composers. In the Ligeti pieces one wants to hear every fidgety detail, every line in the tangle of differently coloured melodies, whereas the Messiaen works need to be bathed in awe-inspiring reverberation.

No doubt it was for reasons of incompatibility that the Ligeti fared better than the Messiaen in the Round House which is certainly no gothic cathedral. *Melodien* with 16 soloists sounding much more effective than a larger orchestra, was shaped and clear under the direction of Lothar Zagrosek, clear enough for one to be able to focus at will on any of the component strands and find there melodies burgeoning from tiny seed cells of notes.

The chamber concerto, though scored for a similar ensemble and also dating from about a decade ago, is quite different. It is music of strangeness, and seemed most especially in a performance that kept it taut, often ravishingly beautiful even when oddest, but never merely humorous. All the more spellbinding was the alien logic of the piece, its tendency to disappear into the upper treble only to burble up again from the bottom of the pitch range, its curious rhythmic constructions and its unpredictable moments of emergence into translucent octave harmony.

Messiaen's sound picture of the celestial city was nothing like so weird and wonderful and it was a pity that the lack of an echoing ambience made it all the more obvious when the percussionists maddeningly failed to make their attacks in time with the rest of the orchestra or each other: the effect was disastrous in musical ideas that should strike like fork lightning. But there were other things that had the right riveting glory, not least the woodwind flashing colour like birds of paradise and Paul Crossley giving the work a strong centre at the piano.

Mr Crossley was again superb at the end in the miniature concerto that is *Oiseaux exotiques*, and this time the lack of reverberation allowed one to concentrate on the sharply featured resonances coming from his playing. He also paid the music the compliment of investing every note, even in a fast trill, with care and thought, confronting us with a parade not of birds but of fascinating sound objects.

Paul Griffiths

## LPO/Kuhn

## Festival Hall

In town to conduct *Don Giovanni* at Covent Garden, Gustav Kuhn used a Sunday night to make his London concert debut with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Opera-goers already know him as a discerning interpreter of Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss. Here he was ranging farther from home, into Russian territory with Tchaikovsky and (as an exile in France) Stravinsky, one of this year's centenaries.

His major visiting-card was Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony, but he began the concert with the two set-

piece dances from Eugene Onegin, the waltz and polonaise. Already a flair for the music was suggested by the effervescent prickle of the waltz rhythm.

No dance music by first-rate composers is easy to interpret aright, but Kuhn, had the reassurance of Tchaikovsky's dances, the confidence, and the rapport with the LPO.

So it was too in Tchaikovsky's fourth, which is full of traps for a too confident conductor. Kuhn manfully survived the hurdles of tempo balance, the first movement, refusing to quicken or slow down unless the composer requests (often and after you long to do so, for the music's sake, but the results are disastrous, and Kuhn has evidently learned that lesson).

The woodwind trio section of the pizzicato Scherzo was given with outstanding spirit; the degree of nuance was exemplary, and the symphony throughout performed at a high level of unobtrusive virtuosity — witness the contrast between the sections of the second and fourth movements, serenely contrasted with vigour. Germanic symphonies proceed otherwise than the Russian variety, as Kuhn recognizes.

Kuhn gave us Tchaikovsky 4 as a great Russian symphony, but he also made it rather puritanical, inhibited, which the music itself suggests, though we may hope for more life in the coda of the first movement, at the end of the scherzo, and now and then in the finale.

Stravinsky's violin concerto, in the middle, was given a bold and blameworthy performance by the orchestra's leader, David Nolan, a splendid fiddler, but not the pyrotechnician required for this captivating piece. He was punctiliously accompanied, in good spirit.

William Mann

## Alfred Brendel

## Festival Hall

The work that we number Hob. XVI No 51 Haydn called a sonata, although there is little of sonata form in either movement. Its evocations of chamber and orchestra writing, just sufficiently pointed out Sunday by Alfred Brendel, make the piano appear somewhat irrelevant while the pre-echoes of Beethoven and Schubert perform a comparable service for the normal periodizations of musical history. The passion is the Sonata K 310, although there are, heaven knows, enough unorthodox features in the first movements development section; and in the exposition. Mr Brendel makes the listener pay attention to such matters through a masterly understatement rather than by schoolmasterly over-emphasis.

The opening movement of Schubert's Sonata D.664 was an expression of melodious sensibility, its brief outburst of octaves smoothly incorporated by Mr Brendel into the pastoral discourse, the simplicity, indeed innocence, of the central Andante was perfectly caught, also. But the finale's underlying pastoral mood is seen through rather dark glass.

In Alban Berg's Sonata, Wagnerian passion is made explicit by the highly seasoned chromatic writing. This is a hot house growth, and perhaps the recitivist was astute to give a fairly cool account of its obsessive and prolonged climax. He was marvelous, of course, in the movement's final dying away to nothing.

The extraordinarily powerful ebb and flow of the first movement of Schumann's Fantasy Opus 17 was accompanied by playing of great refinement.

Max Harrison

# Virtuosity's failings

## Eugene Sarbu

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Trailing clouds of glory from the Paganini and Carl Flesch competitions and from similar gladiatorial worldwide contests the young Romanian violinist Eugene Sarbu drew a moderate-sized Sunday afternoon concert to his South Bank recital.

Far from being passed over as a warming-up exercise, the Op 9 D major Sonata of Jean-Marie Leclair revealed, for better and for worse, the heart of that glory, delineating the distinctive qualities that make Mr Sarbu's such a freshly individual and memorable voice. For better, because its conventional manners, its sequential passages, its dance movements were reinvigorated by a mercurial unpredictability that can transmit itself instantly and compellingly to the audience, or retreat shyly into the fast, tense vibrato of the fluttering, quivering undertones of a slow movement.

It was for the worse, although so far as musical nourishment was concerned, the programme did not advance far past its hors

Hilary Finch

## The Maker's Eye

## Crafts Council Gallery

## Art and Industry

## The Boilerhouse, V & A

## Makers '82

## British Crafts Centre

## Polly Hope

## Warwick Arts Trust

A few months ago there was an exhibition at the Louvre des Antiquaires in Paris with the provocative title *When Furniture Became Sculpture*. This, they thought, happened around 1930, at about the time of the changeover from the chiefly simplified forms of Deco proper to the slick streamlining of Moderne. But once you have recognized the possibility of such a process, you could move it back to the mid-nineteenth century and the birth of industrial design, or move it right forward to our own time, when everything conspires to blur any remaining distinctions between art and craft and the design of things intended for the least aesthetic uses.

Probably the most sensible moment to date the process of becoming would be the Victorian times, when the matter was tackled almost simultaneously from two different directions. On the one hand, the whole burgeoning business of industrial design began to put its house in order, lashed into awareness of its own deficiencies by the likes of Henry Cole, Owen Jones and Christopher Dresser. On the other, William Morris's socialist objections to industry as such set off an (actually not so dissimilar) movement to reform design by turning away from mass-production and returning to the simple virtues of individual hand craftsmanship. But then even Morris could not, practically speaking, leave it at Adam delving and Eve spinning: Morris and Co. had to introduce, however warily, industrial processes in order to manufacture wallpapers, textiles and such in the required quantities. In the twentieth century leading figures of the Arts and Crafts Movement, like Gordon Russell, also quite happily turned their attention to unmistakably industrial design.

It is not for nothing that Sir Lawrence Weaver should have observed, in his introduction to the 1978 Yearbook of the Design and Industries Association: "It is almost inevitable in a Society like the Design and Industries Association that different members of it shall support it for rather widely differing reasons, and shall look to it for deliverance from rather various plagues. Some will wish it to stimulate and support the

handicrafts, regarding it as, in some sort, the repository of the William Morris tradition. Others will see it almost wholly as an agency for raising the standard of design in mass-produced and machine-begotten objects of common use."

Precisely. And even today, though the Design Council and the Crafts Council are separate bodies, there is no way in which they can keep out of each other's patches.

In *The Maker's Eye*, for example, the splendid new exhibition which inaugurates the Crafts Council's new enlarged gallery at 12 Waterloo Place (until March 28), the accent is mainly on the other blurred frontier, between craft and art. But all the same, a number of the 14 leading craftsmen selecting exhibits choose pieces of industrial design: Enid Marx on Olivetti portamile typewriter cases; David Kindersley examples of the new British Telecom logo in use; Emmanuel Cooper, even more spectacularly, a gleaming new Triumph motorcycle.

Which all goes to show what we ought to know anyway: that design is one and indivisible. It really does not matter, when you are moulding something in clay, whether you call it a sculpture or call it a jug, or whether a design grows under your hand as you make the thing yourself or is drawn up with specifications so that a machine can make it. As we can learn from Art and Industry, the inaugural exhibition at the brand-new Boilerhouse gallery of the Victoria and Albert Museum (until March 2), the classic telephone design which is still in most general use throughout the world was the

work, not of one of those special creatures, an industrial designer, but of the Norwegian painter Jean Heiberg, a follower of Matisse who had never before in his life designed anything practical, but was asked for his ideas on the subject in 1931 and came up with the familiar outline.

In other respects the two new shows in the two galleries are not so different either. The Boilerhouse show takes an historical line, starting with Henry Cole and the foundation of the Museum of Practical Art, which eventually became the V & A, then pointing out milestones of modern industrial design mainly in terms of the individuals responsible: Norman Bel Geddes and his visionary fantasies (produced in the intervals of designing stage spectacles for Reinhardt), Raymond Loewy and his streamlined cars, right up the Elliot Noyes, IBM typewriters and Mobil gas stations. It makes the point only to observe that the first models for Noyes typewriters and diesel engines are conceived and presented as (very beautiful) abstract sculptures, and that Loewy could unabashed (not that anything much did abash him) consider and sell to his clients "the cash value of art."

There are historical sidelights in the Design Council exhibitions too. Here the prime interest is in the art value of craft, which is demonstrated in various ways. Alison Britton, for instance, juxtaposes a basic stoneware jug by John Davies with a painting by Ben Nicholson, a pot by Elizabeth Fritch called *Black Shadow of Death* with a drawing by William Scott. Mary Farmer includes a famous Richard Hamilton and one

of Hockney's *Paper Pools*, which visibly belong in the same smug world as the perspex jewellery and Sue Black jumper she also shows. Next to Emmanuel Cooper's motorcycle is a banner by John Dugger featuring appliqué aircraft. But many of the selectors also look to the roots of their own crafts. Joahn Mackpiece shows along with modern craftsman furniture a wonderfully simple, expressive Ernest Arnsley settle of 1838, and sculpture in walnut by Nicholas pope, *Zigzag Column*, which grows as directly out of the nature of the wood.

Nor is it all painfully worthy and serious. Along with such solid pieces of traditional arts and crafts design as Stuart Hill's forged steel firegrate (selected by Alan Peters) there are quite a lot of enjoyable silly, punky, kitschy things, particularly in the selections of Malcolm Parsons and Connie Stevenson, both of which feature clothing and accessories and plastic handbags and oddities like George Waud's masks with (it is specified) mobile earrings. But in general it is a show of such richness and variety that it absolutely refuses to be pigeon-holed, as craft, as art, as industrial design or as anything else.

The Makers '82 show at the British Crafts Centre in Earls Court Street till January 30 sticks a lot closer to the traditional definitions of craft. Ceramics, glass, jewelry, metal work, knitting and weaving, even harpsichord-making, are all featured in the work of nearly 30 designers-makers. Some of them are altogether too traditional for my taste, in that their work, while decent enough and no doubt pleasant to use, is not really distinctive or, as with Peter

Layton's neo-Tiffany glass, reverts to a tradition one would have thought by now outworn. The glass of David Kaplan and Annica Sandstrom, stencilled with bird and leaf patterns, is, however, simple and eye-catching. James Tower's big pots in boldly black-and-white tin-glazed earthenware certainly grab attention (though they would take up quite a lot of space), and the knitted or embroidered clothes by Sue Black (again) should look wonderful on anyone striking enough in herself not to be overwhelmed by them.

Finally, another unclassifiable artist: Polly Hope, whose "soft art" and drawings of the past decade are on show at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until February 20. The art is soft because it takes the form of variously embroidered, batiked and padded wall-hangings (plus one extraordinary dress which would turn its wearer's whole body into a Medusa-head).

They are almost all representational, and take their subject-matter from life as well as from European peasant or Australian aboriginal art. There is, for example, an astonishing portrait-painting, *The Skeessy Family* appliqué, padded and quilted, with painted fibre-glass masks; a significant evocation of gingerbread men in the most delicately graded shades of grey and fawn and pink. Owen Vows, and some very odd pieces inspired, it would appear, by a holiday in Greece. The work is funny, and stylish, and makes a very personal statement. Art, craft or whatever: who finally cares what you call it, provided it is there?

John Russell Taylor

## Cinema

# Poland's unpardoned film-makers

When the periodic hammer-blows fall in countries of the Socialist East, the cinema is usually the first and worst-hit of the arts, wryly confirming Lenin's belief in its powers as a political instrument. The Hungarian cinema took several years to recover from 1956, and the Czech cinema has never recovered from the Prague Spring are today either in exile (with Milos Forman and Ivan Passer doing well in Hollywood), inactive, or employed on anodyne nothings. The masterpieces of the period, such as *The Fireman's Ball* and *Pearls of the Deep*, have vanished forever.

Last week's announcement by the Polish military authorities made clear that the Polish film-makers are not to be forgiven for that brilliant period from the late-Seventies when their cinema became the conscience of the nation, exposing and analysing the corruption, the spiritual collapse and the disquiet which were to climax in the events of summer 1980. Currently there is an opportunity to see, at the Gate Cinema Bloomsbury, one of the best of the school, Krzysztof Kieslowski's fine comedy *Camera Buff*, in which the processes of official double-talk are laid bare. Also due in London soon is Krzysztof Zanussi's *The Contract*, an absurdist comedy in which a disastrous wedding party serves as a microcosm of Polish society in the last days of the Gierke era.

Predictably the main target of the official attack was Andrzej Wajda and particularly his *Man of Iron* — a lightning sketch, but still a permanent and epic memorial to the events of 1980. While the military authorities are condemning the film as an incitement to social anarchy, the American Motion Picture Academy has nominated it for this year's Oscar for the best foreign-language film.

With the kind of public attack already launched on Wajda, a trial must seem almost inevitable. For the moment there is some uncertainty about his precise fate. It is thought he was arrested a day or two before the declaration of martial law on

December 12, then released, arrested and released again. One theory is that even General Jaruzelski recognizes the embarrassment of holding under arrest the country's most internationally-regarded theatre and film artist, and prefers to play a cat-and-mouse game while deciding how precisely to deal with the problem.

Zanussi, alongside Wajda as one of the two leading personalities of Polish cinema, was out of the country when martial law was declared, working on a film for Saarbrücken television, *The Imperative*, starring Robert Powell. (Ironically the film

almost foundered, because of production difficulties, and was saved only by the persistence and personal sacrifice of Powell; but for this Zanussi would have been back in Warsaw by December 12.)

Zanussi has not returned to Poland: at the moment he is serving on the jury of the Manila Film Festival. It is clear enough that the succession of films — *Camouflage*, *The Constant Factor* and *The Contract* — in which he analysed with lucid brilliance the moral failure of contemporary Poland, can find no favour with the present regime. As recently

as November Wajda and Zanussi had given a press conference to announce their plans for an independent Polish film festival in February.

Wajda had remained president of the Association of Film-makers; but since Solidarity Zanussi had resigned his post as vice-president — not from lack of sympathy but because he felt that the times demanded more militancy than came naturally to his temperament. Since then the post had been jointly held by Agnieszka Holland and Krzysztof Kieslowski.

Holland had been assistant to Zanussi, and was co-writer

on Wajda's *Rough Treatment*, a harrowing story of the rods that socialist establishments keep in pickle for those who step out of line. Both Wajda and Holland were all too aware of the techniques as a result of his official disgrace after *Man of Marble*; she as the daughter of a prominent Jewish politician whose life ended in one of those falls from a window which at one period seemed epidemic. Her own first feature film, *Provincial Actors*, is due to open in London shortly.

Holland also happened to be out of Poland at the time of the military takeover: she was in Zurich with a Solidarity delegation, and was last week in Paris. She is said to have received a message from a source close to Wajda, strongly advising her against returning home.

As yet there is no news of the fate of Kieslowski, though he is thought still to be at liberty. Fellow-crafts have a somewhat romantic faith in his gift for self-preservation. "Perhaps", they say, "he's gone underground."

Janusz Majewski, whose film, *Kung Fu*, was one of the first group to expose possibilities of economic and social corruption, and whose *Indeks* was suppressed until it was finally screened at the Gdansk Film Festival last autumn, was arrested at the start of martial law but released after a few days.

Others reliably reported to have been arrested include Ryszard Milewski, one of the most respected Polish critics and along with the chairman of the International Critics Association; Halina Mikolajaska, the distinguished actress; and Andrzej Kijowski, an official of the Polish Writers' Association who was co-scenarist of Zanussi's latest film *John Paul II* — *From a Far Country* co-produced by Lord Grade.

Postscript: My apologies for confusing Hilary Ryan with Susanah Hilary in the still photograph published from *The Getting of Wisdom* while discussing BBC's Australian film season last week.

David Robinson



Inspired by Australian Aboriginal paintings, Polly Hope's Woolloomooloo

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The Gdansk shipyards blocked by the militia in Wajda's *Man of Iron*



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Camping stores  
take profits  
lead, page 18

# Business News

THE TIMES TUESDAY JANUARY 19 1982

## ACClooks set to go to Holmes a'Court

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court could announce control of Associated Communications Corporation by Thursday and the only thing which would then stand in the way of a successful £36m takeover for Lord Grade's former company would be a reference to the Monopolies Commission.

There have been suggestions that his rival, Mr Gerald Ronson, could enlist the support of Mr Gill, former ACC managing director, who still retains 15 per cent of the ACC votes. But Mr Gill said last night: "I have never met Mr Ronson in my life. I cannot say any more."

At present, the Australian financier is caught by the rules governing quick-fire bids and today's High Court attempt by Mr Jack Gill to stop any transfer of shares.

It is thought likely that Mr Gill's attempt to stop share transfers before a vote has been taken on his £550,000 compensation payment for loss of office, which is part of a £750,000 golden handshake package, will fail.

Mr Holmes a'Court will be released from the seven-day cooling-off period under the Council for the Securities Industry rules in Thursday. These rules applied because of his agreement to buy Lord Grade's 27.5 per cent voting stake when Mr Holmes a'Court announced terms of his offer last week.

Mr Holmes a'Court still has to wait for a Monopolies and Mergers clearance from the Secretary of State for Trade. This is expected shortly.

Large institutional shareholders, taking legal action to stop Mr Gill's takeover, were increasingly sceptical last night that a £42.5m compensation proposal to buy ACC by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation would ever become a formal offer.

Meanwhile ACC's defence against legal action to stop Mr Gill's takeover, led by the Post Office pension fund, will be lodged with lawyers tomorrow.

The Post Office has been given an undertaking by ACC that it would not pay any money or sell property to Mr Gill until after a full High Court hearing in February.

The Post Office returns to the High Court on Monday for the undertakings to be extended.

It was earned last night that Mr Holmes a'Court has joined the Post Office pension in his capacity as a non-voting shareholder.

## Lloyds group in lead for Bowmaker

By Our Financial Staff

Lloyds and Scottish, owned by Lloyds Bank and Royal Bank of Scotland, and one of the largest finance houses in the country, last night emerged as the front runner in the £60m Warburg auction for Bowmaker.

Royal Bank of Scotland, whose proposed merger with Standard Chartered, along with a rival bid from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last Friday, is believed to have shelved its independent bid for Bowmaker weeks ago.

A decision is expected from Warburg later this week. Among a short-list of seven, are leading international banks including some from the United States and West Germany. Observers expect the winning tender price for Bowmaker to approach £100m.

There was some surprise in the City that Royal Bank had fallen by the wayside after showing initial interest.

The fact that it withdrew ahead of the Monopolies Commission report will raise a few eyebrows. Consumer finance had been seen as a suitable alternative in the absence of a merger with Standard Chartered.

Bowmaker is part of C. T. Bowring, the insurance broking group, which was taken over by Marsh McLennan of the United States. It was put up for sale last October.

Although it had a spell in the Bank of England's lifeboat during the middle of the 1970s, Bowmaker has recovered strongly. Net tangible assets are £50m and profits in 1980 were £5.7m pre-tax. There are over 100 offices throughout the United Kingdom.

No one from Royal Bank of Scotland was available for comment yesterday.

Shares in Royal Bank fell a further 7p yesterday to 119p continuing the slide which began last week as news that the bids were to be blocked leaked out.

Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank paid a courtesy call on Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, yesterday. The meeting was aimed at reestablishing friendly relations in the wake of the battle over Royal Bank of Scotland. The Governor strongly opposed Hongkong and Shanghai's bid which did not have Bank of England approval.



Buying: from left, John Mather, Philip Mayo, David White, Peter Thompson, Geoff Pygall, Brian Hayward, James Watson.

## NFC staff snap up bargain shares

Twenty-six thousand clerks, lorry drivers, warehousemen and typists are this week being offered control of the state-owned National Freight Company at a price city investors would be queuing the length of Lombard Street for, a banker said yesterday.

More than 80 per cent of the shares of the company, whose assets value is about £100m, are being offered by the Government to employees, pensioners and families for just over £4m. The remaining 20 per cent have already been snapped up by banks.

Seven senior managers have pledged £300,000 between them. Of these the biggest potential investor is the chief executive, Mr Peter Thompson, aged 52. He is putting up £40,000 with a bank loan on the strength of his £130,000 house in Radlett, Hertfordshire.

The basic reason for the staff bid, Mr Thompson makes clear in the prospectus reaching staff and pensioners this week, was to defend the company from predators when the Government had decided to "privatise" it. But, he adds,

"We had a vision. We believed, as we do today, that by treating a company controlled and owned mainly by employees, we were launching a new kind of industrial enterprise."

"We believe that this will help to get rid of the conflicts between management and workers traditional to British industry—the us and them attitude." In its place would be a new attitude of cooperation which should lead to improved efficiency, better prospects for employment, and better profitability.

Mr Thompson is coy about

profit prospects but there is little doubt that employees, pensioners and relatives who stump up an average of £100 each next month can expect to double or treble their money by the time the shares go on general sale in 1985.

If the employees do not come up with the money the offer will fail and the Government will presumably find a different way of selling the company. But the directors are expecting it to be oversubscribed by half.

## 'Profit' of £15m on doomed smelter

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

The financial settlement between the Government and British Aluminium after the company's decision to close its Invergordon smelter in the Scottish Highlands has left the company £15.5m in credit.

Full details of the terms were given to MPs yesterday in a Commons statement by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, in which he confirmed that £21.2m of government loans made in 1968 to the company had been waived.

British Aluminium announced the closure last month and laid the blame firmly on the high cost of energy. Almost 900 jobs will be lost.

Mr Younger said that after termination of its contract with the North of Scotland Hydro Electricity Board, which provided the company with a share in the capacity of the Hunterston "B" power station, British Aluminium was left with £32.3m after payment of disputed power charges.



Jenkin yesterday: not insisting on repayment.

From this sum, the company has paid £4.5m to the board in settlement of outstanding electricity bills and £12.3m in part payment of Department of Industry loans.

The latter was sufficient to pay in full the principal and interest totalling £6.5m of a loan made in 1975 and part payment of £5.7m towards the 1968 loan, leaving £21.2m to be waived.

Mr Younger said that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, did not insist that the whole of the £32.3m be used to pay the outstanding state loans because "it was the Government's intention that there should be an equitable settlement which would reduce the threat to the company's other activities caused by the continuing losses at the smelter."

## Grindlays sells two Hongkong offshoots

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Grindlays Bank is to sell two of its Hongkong subsidiaries to the Hong Leong Group for £69.6m. They are Grindlays Dao Hong Bank, in recent years one of the most successful parts of Grindlays in Hong Kong, and the small deposit-taking company Grindlays Finance.

Hong Leong Group is a diversified property, financial and industrial group which operates in South East Asia, mainly Malaysia and Singapore.

The sale will require a Class 1 circular and is subject to shareholders' approval, although Grindlays' main shareholders have already approved the deal. The subject of persistent takeover rumours, Grindlays is 49 per cent owned by the American Citibank. Grindlays Holdings,

which owns the rest, is 41.4 per cent owned by Lloyds Bank.

Mr Alexander Ritchie, who was appointed chief executive last week, said the group wanted to reduce the disproportionate share of assets in Hong Kong compared with the rest of the world but it would remain in Hong Kong through its merchant banking subsidiary.

The two subsidiaries made pretax profits of £7.9m in 1981 and had a book value of £36.6m at the end of the year. This compares with a net worth for the whole of the bank of £130m at the end of 1980.

The proceeds of the sale will be repatriated to the United Kingdom, where Grindlays wants to build up its earnings to ease its tax problems.

## De Lorean loan talks continue

The search continues for a financial backer for the De Lorean car company of Belfast, after an inconclusive meeting yesterday between the company and the British Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Further talks will be held at the Belfast offices of the Northern Ireland Development Agency tomorrow, but it was not clear yesterday whether Mr John De Lorean, chairman of the company, would be taking part.

No one would officially confirm that the meeting was taking place, and the secrecy on all sides suggests that negotiations are at a critical stage.

Mr Donald Lander, De Lorean's managing director, emerged from the ECGD London headquarters to say: "We had a good discussion. We're still negotiating, and that's the main thing."

De Lorean is urgently seeking Government guarantees for a loan of £25m, to be followed by a further £10m in March. A sharp decline in demand for the cars in the United States, where they are sold, has been mainly responsible for three months of working at the Belfast plant.

The ECGD, however, is unwilling to guarantee such a loan until it can be persuaded that De Lorean's financial position is strong enough.

## Access to cut petrol commission

Access, the credit card company backed by five clearing banks, is to announce reduced commission charges for petrol retailers.

This was indicated after talks yesterday between Access and the Motor Agents' Association (MAA) after a dispute over the surcharging of customers by some petrol retailers.

Separate talks between the MAA and Barclaycard, the other big card operator, showed that Barclaycard was willing to reduce its commission rates further.

Barclaycard charges an average 2 per cent of each credit card transaction compared with more variable Access charges which the MAA claims can be as high as 2.9 per cent.

Surcharging had gone to 15p or more for each transaction as petrol retailers complained of the card company commissions soaking up half or more of the gross profit margin on petrol. But surcharging should be wiped out within a few weeks. Both card companies are no arming any retailers still surcharging that they could forfeit their card agencies unless they come into line.

## BNOC may lose its rights to liquid gas

Renewed protest from the Opposition are expected in the House of Commons today when the Government's controversial Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill for the privatisation of the state's North Sea oil and gas interests has its second reading.

The Bill, which the Government hopes will complete its parliamentary passage by the autumn, allows for the disposal of the British National Oil Corporation's oil production interests while maintaining the corporation's right, through its trading arm, to buy up to 51 per cent of all oil produced in the North Sea.

The Government's plans also include elimination of the British Gas monopoly on purchase of gas, the opening of the gas supply market to private competition and the sale of the gas production activities.

A total of £1,400m is expected to be raised from the sale which Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, has described as "the biggest privatisation exercise ever introduced by any British Government."

Today's second reading comes amid speculation that Mr Lawson is intending to end the BNOC's right to purchase 51 per cent of all liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) produced in the North Sea before the new Bill becomes law.

Such a move would take the proposed new state trading company out of the uncertain liquid gas market but the Government's opponents argue that it would reduce the company's bargaining powers with private oil companies and increase its financial vulnerability.

A Department of Energy statement is being prepared, possibly for release today, stressing that BNOC will retain a considerable role in handling LPG.

Leading the Opposition attack on the Bill will be Mr Ted Rowlands, a Labour front bench energy spokesman, who has described the break-up of the BNOC as leaving the nation with a weakened and vulnerable oil trading company dealing in the narrowest of margins in a volatile oil market.

## Insurance expansion by Gill

Gill & Duffus, the commodity trading and financial services group, is to expand its interests in insurance broking by paying £6.63m to 30 per cent of Gillbrook Insurance Holdings.

Further additions to Gill & Duffus' insurance interests are possible later this year.

Gillbrook returns to the company, jointly owned by Gill & Duffus and Brooke Bond Liebig, from whom Gill & Duffus is buying the stake. Gill & Duffus will now be the sole owner of Gillbrook, whose operating company, Clarkson

Puckle Group, is a member of Lloyds.

Clarkson Puckle earned about £16m in brokerage income last year on which profits were an estimated £2.1m. It employs around 1,000 people in the United Kingdom and another 200 overseas.

Although it handles business from Brooke Bond and Gill & Duffus, most comes from third parties. Gillbrook will continue as broker to Brooke Bond.

Mr Ron Blackman, deputy

chairman of Gill and Duffus, said that his company was keen to develop financial services.

Mr John Thomson, deputy chief executive of Brooke Bond, said that Brooke Bond preferred to concentrate on its existing food and timber business.

Pre-tax profits of Gill and Duffus to the end of September fell by £3.1m to £20m, but the company intends to expand into sugar and grain trading.

Stock Markets	
FT Index 324.7 up 3.1	
FT 100 62.90	
FT all share 309.52	
Bargains 19.166	
Sterling	
\$1.8830 up 1.45 cents	
Index 90.8 up 0.2	
Dollar	
Index 109.1 up 0.1	
DM12.2987 down 135 pts	
Gold	
\$372.50 down \$4.00	
Money	
3 mth sterling 151.151	
3 mth Euro \$14.14	
6 mth Euro \$15.151	

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
APV Bids	7p to 243p
As News	10p to 188p
BK of Scotland	10p to 43p
NAT Ind	17p to 373p
Daily Mail Ltd	16p to 395p
Devinish	40p to 370p
Eagle Star	6p to 41p
Elliot B	15p to 323p
Gen Accident	6p to 312p
GT City Stores	7p to 453p
Grindlays Hldgs	8p to 211p
Husky Oil	15p to 413p
Inchape	10p to 293p
Utd Scientific	20p to 595p
Wiglat B	12p to 133p

Falls	
Angle Am Corp	15p to 613p
Barlow Rand	10p to 415p
Blyvoors	14p to 467p
Broken Hill	15p to 565p
Cornell Dresses	13p to 138p
Joseph L	10p to 233p
Middle Wits	15p to 580p
Philips Lamps	9p to 432p
Prentiss P Cem	10p to 350p
Racal Elect	9p to 375p
Rustenburg	8p to 194p
Seatruss	21p to 406p
UC Invest	10p to 520p
Ultramar	10p to 449p
Wetcom	14p to 467p

## Takeovers warning

More takeover of investment trusts, particularly by pension funds, are inevitable if discount ratings fail to improve, say fund managers.

Shares of companies which make up the £9,000m industry are trading at near-record discounts.

Brokers Wood McKenzie put the average discount on non-specialised general trusts — those most vulnerable to a takeover — at 29 per cent with about 17 of them showing discounts of 33 to 35 per cent.

In an effort to fend off unwanted takeovers, fund managers are revamping their image and changing trust names to describe more accurately the areas in which the funds invest.

## Sterling gains as dollar slips

Sterling ended London trading in its best levels of the day with a gain of 1.45 cents to \$1.8830. The dollar, which had strengthened earlier after the surge in the latest United States money supply figures, fell back in the afternoon in the wake of renewed signs of American recession and easing Eurodollar interest rates.

The pound was also boosted by indications that the miners not give the required majority for strike action. It traded weighted index against a basket of currencies improved 0.2 to 90.8.

## New Ulster job fears

Unemployment in Northern Ireland will rise this year from 109,000 to 118,000, or 21 per cent of the workforce, according to a new survey.

A study by Coopers and Lybrand, the consultants, forecasts that 8,000 jobs in manufacturing and 5,000 in service industries will be lost. But 3,000 new jobs will be created in the construction industry.

Introducing the survey yesterday, Mr Noel Stewart, a senior partner, said Ulster needed a "rescue unit" free from restrictions and comprising government and business representatives.

## Corporate borrowing

A corporate sector had a net borrowing requirement of £233m in the third quarter of last year, according to latest official figures. This compares with a net repayment position of £1,735m in the second quarter when companies were flush with tax money as a result of the civil servants' dispute.

With funds generated by de-stocking sharply lower than in the second quarter, the surplus before financial transactions was cut from £711m to £112m.

Iran's Oil Minister said yesterday that his country would seek to boost its oil exports in order to boost its much needed hard currency reserves.

Alfa Romeo yesterday laid off 30,000 workers and closed its factories for three weeks to reduce a growing stock of unsold cars, it was announced in Milan.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### Output fall dashes hope of rapid recovery

Industrial output fell sharply in November after a big jump the previous month, disappointing hopes for a rapid recovery was under way. But the underlying trend suggests continued sluggish growth, in line with Government forecasts (Frances Williams writes).

Figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office show that industrial production fell by 1.5 per cent in November, wiping out much of the two per cent increase in October. Strikes in the motor industry and lower demand for gas and electricity after October's exceptionally cold weather accounted for nearly a third of the drop.

Output in manufacturing also fell by 1.5 per cent between October and November across a broad range of industries, more than outweighing the 1.1 per cent rise the previous month and leaving production nearly 1 per cent below its September level.

However, over the latest three months — a more reliable guide to underlying trends — industrial output was 1.4 per cent up on the preceding three months, though still 1 per cent below its level a year earlier and more than 12 per cent below the peak in spring 1979.

Such of the recent improvement has come from record production from North Sea gas and oil fields, which was 16 per cent higher than in the same three months in 1980. Excluding the North Sea sector industrial output in the latest three months rose by just 0.7 per cent.

In manufacturing, output in the three months to November was 1 per cent higher than three months earlier, though 1 per cent below its level a year ago and 15 per cent down on peak 1979 levels. Metal manufacture and chemicals, coal and petroleum sector — both traditional pathfinders out of recession — have shown the strongest recovery.

### Bill rates move

The Bank of England marginally lowered the rate at which it bought short-dated eligible bills from the discount market yesterday, to a level of 14.5-16 from the 14 per cent ruling previously. But the move was generally seen as more to do with the Bank's wish to encourage greater use of bill finance (as opposed to overdrafts) rather than as any pointer to interest rates generally.

### Trade focus

Trade promotion activities of the British Overseas Trade Board, until now housed at three separate London locations, were yesterday centralized for operations from headquarters at the Department of Trade building in Victoria Street, London. The board's regional offices will continue to operate.

## Japanese surplus up

Japan announced yesterday that its trade surplus with the rest of the world last year rose to \$8,890m, boosted by record surpluses in its favour with the United States and the European Community.

The surplus, calculated on goods passing through customs, was half the record \$18,200m surplus in 1978, but was a sharp turnaround from 1980 when Japan had a record trade deficit of \$10,720m. Vehicles remained the largest single export item, accounting for nearly 18 per cent of total Japanese overseas shipments.

However, fuel imports which have in past years been a big deficit-producing item in Japan's trade, moved up only 4 per cent, with purchases of crude oil increasing just over 1 per cent from 1980.

## Vehicle export curbs needed

Japanese vehicle manufacturers might have to lower car shipments to the United States in the fourth-quarter (January-March) of fiscal 1981 by about 20 per cent to some 360,000 compared with the same 1980 period. Such a curb would be necessary to hold Japanese car exports to the United States in the year down to an agreed 1.68 million vehicles.

Japanese car exports to the United States in the first nine months of the year totalled about 1.32 million, accounting for some 79 per cent of the ceiling, industry sources said.

**TODAY**  
Lord Soames speaking at American Chamber of Commerce lunch in London.  
MFT Furniture: Half-year figures.

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## How one man brought a breath of fresh air A sleeping-bag giant awakes

By a Staff Reporter

For most of their history Boy Scouts have known everything there is to know about camping — except how to make money from it.

No longer. As the spiritual side of the movement prepares to celebrate 75 years of good deeds and clean living (next Monday sees the launch of the Year of the Scout) the commercial side of the operation is already toasting a year in which Scout Shops Ltd outstripped all opposition to become the country's leading supplier of camping equipment with a turnover of £5.1m. Of this, £3.1m came from the shops, £1.1m from wholesale activities and £600,000 from mail orders.

A vigorous policy of expansion has added two more shops to the chain, bringing the total number of Camping and Outdoor Centres — as Scout shops are now known — to 17 and by April, 1983, the company expects to have another seven or eight stores under its belt.

The change of image from hearty do-gooders with a nice line in knots to thrusting efficient businessmen — in the current year the shops are expected to handle £3.4 million worth of business, an increase of nearly 30 per cent on the year before — is largely due to the energy of one man.

In just 10 months Gerry Bass, lured from Dixon's, the camera people, where in 15 years he had worked as both purchasing and marketing manager, has cut through the somewhat unwieldy Scout Shops organization (they are a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Scout Association) like a hot knife through butter.

Gerry Bass: luring the customer with a mercurial approach to marketing

The old "softly sofly" approach to store displays and advertising has been outlawed in favour of what Ruckacks have been dragged from drawers and sleeping bags brought out of storerooms to be hung on pegs, school cloakroom style, so that the customer can make his own inspection. The sales staff, many of whom are dedicated former scouts (Mr Bass, who is 6ft 3ins., resigned after passing his Tenderfoot because he did not like wearing short trousers) now sport a uniform of brown jacket, beige trousers.

But it is in the new shops — Maidstone and Bourne — that the change is most dramatic. A team of designers was hired to create an atmosphere in keeping with what Mr Bass saw as the camping store of the 1980s — he points out that camping is the twelfth largest participatory leisure pursuit in the country, with as many families camping each year in Britain as go on packages to Spain.

Blue and yellow was selected as the colour scheme — "suggestive of the outdoor life yet not too cold" — and the theme runs throughout the costly carpeted store, from the blue and yellow fascia above the window to the price tickets.

Thus at the moment the shops are selling a line of surplus American tents which a British supplier bought at half price. A deal with Camping Gaz, concluded felicitously before the cold snap with its attendant power cuts, has enabled them to offer 5,000 lanterns at well below normal price.

The hard sell message which has swept through the corridors of the Lancing HQ of Scout Shops is now reflected in the company's advertising. After less than a year of taking the Bass medicine the advertising bill already stands at more than £200,000 — nearly double the year before.

Mr Bass explains: "We have kept our old advertising agency but their brief has been changed. We have abandoned the softsell approach and become very aggressive. We believe we are the bestly in the business and now our adverts reflect that belief."

And while under the old regime they would have been discursive, now, says Mr Bass, they are about selling the product: "What it is, how much it costs and where you can get it."

Some of the old guard may have initially raised their eyebrows at Mr Bass's bustling technique — he certainly trod on a few toes to get airguns into scout shops — but there is no doubt that it works. He says people bring his ads into branches, torn out of their newspaper, a sight he hasn't seen since his early days with Dixon, while sales at the shops are booming.

The new one at Maidstone did 30 per cent more business on its first day of trading than was projected; Bourne, in its first month, has already leapt into the top five busiest branches, while thanks to a first-ever Christmas promotion (the company had previously assumed no one would buy Christmas presents as a camping shop) Christmas week was the busiest since the peak holiday season in July.

Meanwhile Mr Bass is already looking forward to new lines with which to tempt his proliferating customers. "I'm rather interested in waterproof cameras," he mused.

# ANNOUNCING A SIGNIFICANT MOVE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.

From now, the British Overseas Trade Board's entire range of services to exporters is available under one roof.

Formerly housed in three London offices, all our data banks, staff and services are now restructured into five related overseas trade divisions. The whole operation has its HQ at the Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

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Our operations on behalf of exporters are extensive and can be described only briefly here. There is a comprehensive booklet giving full details, which you can send for by using the coupon on this page.

If you are already a well-established exporter you probably make use of several of our services already. But if you are thinking of breaking into foreign markets for the first time, you might like to make use of one, or perhaps several, of the services outlined below. We will certainly be pleased to advise on any aspect of exporting, whenever the proposition looks viable, and on any foreign market that you consider to be your best outlet.

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**"Our exporters deserve the best service we can provide. We have just completed a major restructuring of our operations. New branches in the Department of Trade have been set up bringing together all the expertise in particular overseas markets and I believe that these changes will allow us to serve one of the world's greatest trading nations with the greatest efficiency."**

**THE EARL OF LIMERICK**  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

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The BOTB's President is the Secretary of State for Trade. Its Chairman is a prominent businessman and its members are drawn from industry, commerce and Government.

The Board's membership currently is:

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**MR. G. HUNTRODS**  
Director (Latin America Division), Lloyds Bank International Ltd.  
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**MR. C. E. SMALE**, CBE  
Managing Director, Tucker Products Ltd.  
**MR. K. TAYLOR**, CB, IIC  
Secretary, Export Credits Guarantee Department.  
**MR. MARTIN RUMBELOW**  
Secretary to the Board, Department of Trade.

To: Publicity Unit, British Overseas Trade Board, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

I would like to know more about the ways in which you can help me to export. Please send me a copy of the 52-page booklet, BOTB'S SERVICES.

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COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
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**BOTB**

## Business appointments Ludwick named to lead Delta's cable division

Mr Ron Ludwick has been appointed sole managing director of the cable division of Delta Group on the retirement of Mr Alan Morgan the other joint managing director.

Mr Patrick Moorsom is to join the board of Cayzer as managing director on February 1, 1982, on relinquishing his present position as a under-director of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Mr Moorsom will also be joining the board of Cayzer, Gartmore and Cayzer, Gartmore Investments.

Mr Michael Boyce becomes managing director of Volatic Costings. He is also president and chief executive officer of Volatic Inc., the company's subsidiary in the United States. Mr Boyce succeeds Mr Bob Lever, the founder of Volatic, who remains as chairman.

Mr J. M. Souness, a director and general manager of the Life Association of Scotland, has been elected chairman of the Associated Scottish Life Offices. He succeeds Mr J. M. MacHarg, who steps down after completing the customary two year term in the chair. Mr W. Morrison, a director and general manager of the Scottish Life Assurance Company, becomes deputy chairman.

Mr Crawford Gray is now financial director of the Parker Pen Company.

Mr Peter Ross, partner in Henderson Crosswhite, has been appointed a director of L. Texas Petroleum.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/2%
Barclays	14 1/2%
BCCI	14 1/2%
Consolidated Crds.	14 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/2%
Midland Bank	14 1/2%
Nat Westminster	14 1/2%
TSB	14 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/2%

\* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000 or more up to £25,000 13 1/2% over £25,000 12 1/2%

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	Actual	P/E
120 100	119	—	ABH Hldgs 10% CULS	10.0	8.4	—	—	—	—
75 62	69	—	Airsprung Group	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2	—	—
51 33	46	—	Armstrong & Rhodes	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7	—	—
200 187	199	—	Bardon Hill	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—	—
104 83	83	—	Deborah Services	6.0	7.2	4.1	7.8	—	—
129 97	127	—	Frank Horsell	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5	—	—
72 39	72	—	Frederick Parker	1.7	2.4	31.3	—	—	—
78 46	48	—	George Blair	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3	—
102 93	95	—	IPC	15.7	15.0	—	—	—	—
105 100	105	—	Isis Conv Pref	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8	—	—
113 95	96	—	Jackson Group	8.7	7.6	6.3	10.5	—	—
130 108	114	—	James Burroughs	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8	—	—
334 250	250	—	Robert Jenkins	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9	—	—
59 51	55	—	Scruttons "A"	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9	—	—
222 167	167	—	Torday & Carlisle	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 10	13	—	Twinlock Ord	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 65	74	—	Twinlock 15% ULS	15.0	20.3	—	—	—	—
44 29	29	—	Unilever Holdings	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8	—	—
103 77	77	—	Walter Alexander	6.4	8.3	5.2	9.0	—	—
263 212	216	—	W. S. Yeates	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

## The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited announce that subsequent to the Annual Meeting on 14th January 1982 it has come to light that due to inadvertence on the part of a shareholder a substantial number of votes was cast against the Resolution on which a Poll was taken. That Resolution related to the re-appointment of Mr P. E. G. Balfour as a Director. While the Poll count was correctly taken, had the shareholder inadvertence not occurred the result of the Poll would have been:

	Votes for	Votes against
Re-appointment of Mr P. E. G. Balfour as a Director	59,142,399	398,295

That is a reduction of 774,369 votes cast against Mr Balfour's re-election.

M. R. McLean,  
Assistant Secretary,  
36 St Andrew Square,  
Edinburgh.

18 January 1982

مكتبة من الأصل



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Banking sector still buzzing

Bankers can move quickly when the pressure is on. The first working day since the Monopolies Commission blocked the rival bids for Royal Bank of Scotland set the industry alive with speculation. News that Lloyds and Scottish split 60/40 per cent between Lloyds Bank and RBS, has joined the Warburgs auction for Bowmaker prompts a question about RBS strategy. And the sale of part of Grindlays Holdings' Hongkong interests hinted that the overlong saga of Grindlays could at last be on the final lap.

Both items of news have important implications for the RBS preferred strategy now that the merger with Standard Chartered has been blocked. Consumer finance is an attractive diversification move for RBS, and Bowmaker, formerly part of C T Bowring, would have fitted the bill admirably at a cost of around £100m.

But Lloyds Bank, which wishes to buy out the RBS stake in L and S, would seem to be in with the best chance and RBS can be counted as out of the running. The alternative for RBS would be to buy the instalment credit division of First National Finance Corporation which has a loan portfolio of about £110m and would be less costly than Bowmaker if not as attractive.

Grindlays Bank is another possible option for RBS. There could be a case for some horse-trading between Citibank, which owns 51 per cent, and Lloyds, which controls 41.4 per cent of the holding company.

Citibank may be happy to sell its stake for some RBS branches. For RBS the attraction of Grindlays lies in its overseas interests, principally in the Far East.

Any deal over Grindlays however, is likely to depend upon the strategies of Lloyds Bank and Citibank with RBS placed very much in the position of suppliant. Outside consumer finance and Grindlays, RBS has more freedom for manoeuvre. The Williams and Glyn's branch network in England (and Wales) could be expanded. Mergers between building societies could help release suitable premises, enabling W & G to increase market share from the present 2.7 per cent. Ironically, this option, by stressing that W & G is the growth-laden partner, somewhat destroys the commission's Scottish argument.

Lastly, RBS might pursue its international ambitions by buying a United

States bank. North Sea oil expertise favours a Texan bank, with a fair price and an agreed "must" conditions.

### National Freight Corporation

Over the next few weeks thousands of lorry drivers will be supplementing their daily reading diet with details of the staff buy-out at the National Freight Corporation. Although the prospectus has been written with admirable clarity, the best argument they have for parting with cash is that a group of banks are putting up £51m to start NFC on a proper financial footing. Not only are the banks putting their money where their mouth is, but they will end up with an equity participation of 17½ per cent for a minimum of five years.

Indeed, that is about the only argument prospective purchasers do have. The prospectus admits that a more conventional privatization channel, such as a stock exchange flotation, would have been doomed to failure because of the group's poor profits record; and there was the danger of NFC being gobbled up by a predator. There are no profit forecasts and employees just have to take on trust the consortium's assertions that the business is in better shape. Recent history at NFC would lead harder-bitten investors to be more sceptical about this. But Barclays Merchant Bank, which has masterminded the idea, presumably has access to NFC's corporate development plan and cash flow projections and reckons it will see its money back.

Employees have been given the extra bait of an interest-free loan totalling £3m to persuade them to take up shares. But after the initial enthusiasm there have been more signs of the pocket overruling the heart and the attitude of trade unions, like the GMWU, — ideologically opposed to denationalization — could still scupper the plan. If enough employees do not subscribe, NFC goes back into the melting pot and could be sold piecemeal to the private sector.

Meanwhile, the banks have been breaking new ground with the NFC scheme, not only because of the sheer scale of the buy-out, but in their willingness to lend a large amount of money on a balance sheet that would scare the pants off the average branch manager.

The French Government will be anything but delighted with the Constitutional Council's rejection of parts of its nationalisation bill. The bare bones of the matter is that the nationalisation plan is broadly upheld in principle — the major change being to add a number of co-operative banking groups to the list — but that the basis of compensation is rejected.

In short, a shopping list that was set to cost the government of the order of Fr 430,000m now looks likely to cost nearer Fr 440,000m. The major changes in the basis of compensation will come from taking account of the 1981 dividend, new inflation-adjusted criteria for historic share price performance, and the use of group rather than parent company net assets.

Major beneficiaries of the new basis of compensation should be companies like Pechiney, where some estimates suggest the government may have to raise its price by 80-90 per cent.

'It is often very difficult for a jury to understand what fraud cases are about. Often the judges do not really understand it themselves. Or they are not strict enough and allow the defence counsel to confuse everyone and drag out the trial for a ridiculous length of time. It was quite impossible for a jury to cope with a case sitting for months on end' — Lord Shawcross

## Fraud trials — the legal system reaches breaking point

Are fraud cases becoming too costly, time consuming and difficult to bring? Recent delays by the Director of Public Prosecutions in deciding whether or not to bring fraud charges in certain cases have encouraged speculation that the DPP may be looking even more carefully than usual at both his reports and his wallet before instituting proceedings.

Such unkind remarks are

running criminal trial in our history. And, with costs estimated at £3m, also one of the most expensive.

This case, over allegations of a £25m fraud, originally started in 1979 and ran for 137 days before being stopped after a member of the jury had been approached.

The reason for the re-trial had nothing to do with its being a fraud case but even at this stage the costs were estimated at £1.25m. The re-

### Margaret Drummond

of course instantly rebutted by the DPP's office. What cannot be ignored, however, is the great length and length of some recent fraud prosecutions, and the recent loud grumblings from both inside and outside the courtroom about the inadequacy of the system.

Lord Shawcross, a former Attorney-General who for years was chairman of the City's Take-over Panel, combined commercial and legal experience in a unique way. He is all too familiar with the problem.

'It is often very difficult for a jury to understand what these cases are about. Often the judges do not really understand it themselves. Or they are not strict enough and allow the defence counsel to confuse everyone and drag out the trial for a ridiculous length of time. It was quite impossible for a jury to cope with a case sitting for months on end'.

Recent cases at the Central Criminal Court illustrate the problems. In a case just before Christmas the judge actually apologized to the jury for having to sit through a case of great complexity. Several of the fraud charges involving aircraft insurance had already been thrown out because conflicting evidence from expert witnesses might have confused the jury. This case ending in an acquittal, only went on for a month — modest by fraud trial standards.

Last December also saw the final chapter in the Universal Banking case — now notorious as the longest

trial started in September 1980 and lasted for a further 137 days. The jurors, who had served eight months in the second trial, were understandably discharged for life.

Judge Brian Gibbons QC declared there should be a political decision about whether complex financial cases should continue to be tried by a jury. His view was that fraud trials could be dealt with more swiftly and cheaply by a panel of financial experts.

When the Universal Banking case finally arrived in the Court of Appeal last month, Lord Chief Justice Lane remarked that big fraud trials placed too great a strain on judges and juries: 'I am beginning to wonder whether anyone can recollect justice in a case like this'.

The Universal Banking saga was spectacular because of its cost and length, but it over these costly, complex cases the only controversial fraud case at the Old Bailey last year. In March another case, involving allegations of an accountant fraud was abandoned after five months at an estimated cost of £750,000.



Lord Chief Justice Lane: thinks big fraud trials place too much strain on judges and juries.

Earlier in the year the Court of Appeal overturned the conviction of Mr Harry Landy and two other defendants in the Israel British Bank case, which had been another 90-day trial.

An Appeal Court judge drew attention to the problem of juries assimilating evidence in fraud trials, remarking that the original trial judge had "got lost in the trees and missed the wood" and criticised the fact that the jury had been "overloaded with facts".

Many of those involved in fraud proceedings from the police to the judges whose unhappy task it is to preside over these costly, complex cases point to the jury system as a major stumbling block.

evidence and familiar with financial matters.

"But in practice I think this would be totally unacceptable to the British people. An alternative might be the special jury system now abolished which was particularly useful for fraud trials since it could be drawn from people whose background indicated they could comprehend the evidence."

Dr Michael Levi, lecturer in criminology at University College, Cardiff, whose study of fraud, "The Phantom Capitalists", was published last month agrees that the special jury option might be more acceptable.

"The original idea of a jury in criminal cases was trial by one's peers — people acquainted with the customs of the area. Nowadays in fraud trials it is really not the case. Frankly, even I would have difficulty in following some of the evidence."

"When I wrote my book I spoke to several jurors who had sat on major fraud trials. They said they felt completely disorientated and had been asked to deal with matters they felt they were really not able to understand."

Keeping jurors awake amid a sea of documents is not the only problem with fraud prosecutions, says Dr Levi. It takes a long time from the first whiff of something burning in the kitchen to get a case into court.

The affairs of London and County Securities, the secondary bank which collapsed in the mid-1970s, took three years to investigate with a Department of Trade inquiry running alongside. The trial itself was rather like Hamlet without the Prince, since the group's founder, Mr Gerald Caplan, successfully resisted all attempts to extradite him. Extradition is a perennial problem in fraud investigations.

Attempts have been made to deal with the problem of conflicting jurisdictions which have in the past slowed down proceedings. There is now a special department to deal with matters of interest to both the Department of Trade and the Fraud Squad.

And there has been increased cooperation between the police and the DPP's office over the past 18 months since the Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers, QC, made suggestions for improving the system of prosecuting fraud.

Meanwhile 1982 is already threatening to be a vintage year for City scandals eliciting the usual chorus of complaints about self regulation not working.

## Westland Aircraft Limited

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Lord Aldington.

In the prevailing climate the Westland Group performance in the year ended 30 September 1981 was heartening. Sales were lower than we had hoped but in real terms only a small drop below 1980 and level with the sales of the previous year. Orders were difficult to get, particularly for helicopters in the overseas defence market, but our total order book stretching several years ahead stands in real terms at about the same level as a year ago. Profits before tax showed a slight improvement in historical cost terms; but after eliminating specially favourable factors in both years, there was a gain in 1981 of about £6.5m even after writing off redundancy, closure and reorganisation payments of over £2.6m. This shows that we are continuing to improve our efficiency and to strengthen our competitive position — and at a vital time.

### ORDER POSITION

Planned output for the current year is covered by orders up to 85%. For the longer term, the interest in our new civil helicopter — the Westland 30 — is continuing to increase and orders for 10 have now been received. Orders for military helicopters expected last year but not received have not been placed elsewhere, and there are some new good enquiries, but it will take some months before these expectations and enquiries are converted into orders. In parts of the Group workload is proving to be replanned. Research and development work is proceeding well and nothing has happened to reduce our hopes for the EH.101 as well as for the later models of the Lynx and of the Westland 30, for the new hovercraft designs and for the new products in Normalair-Garrett Limited.

### RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

As with other helicopter companies in the world we need to incur heavy charges for research and development and in due course launching costs. Last year we made a special provision for learning costs on the Westland 30. We see no reason to alter that provision. The total of £11.1m spent on research and development on private venture account was higher than I forecast a year ago (£10m) entirely because of the agreement we made with the Secretary of State for Defence that we would bear £300,000 per month starting from July 1981, of the costs of the international project definition phase contract in relation to the EH.101 lasting nine months and totalling £2.7m.

We intend that our private venture R and D expenditure will rise during the next few years, and we expect that our total effort will continue to be supported by the U.K. Government. Our ability to finance R and D expenditure ourselves is growing as our profits improve; the importance of the level of governmental support is that the greater it is, the quicker we

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Year to 30 September 1981	1980
	£000	£000
Sales	257,680	244,345
Profit before tax — Historical cost	27,352	26,927
Profit before tax — Current cost	18,221	14,406
Profit attributable to shareholders — Historical cost	17,995	16,760
Earnings per 25p share	30.4p	28.3p
Dividends per share	7.0p	5.5p
Development Reserve	14,000	14,000
Shareholders' funds	114,937	101,092

can proceed with the development of new projects so that we can catch the new markets before they are lost.

### CASH AND LIQUIDITY

Our total inventory increased in 1981 by £29.9m. This increase is not due to lack of inventory control. During the year in Westland Helicopters we decided to add to stocks of certain raw materials and components in order to improve competitiveness. Debtors in relation to sales are lower than last year, but not as low as we would wish.

At the end of September 1981 the Group's bank borrowing amounted to £4.9m of which £3.6m was on the Normalair-Garrett account for which our balance sheet carries the full amount although our shareholding is 52%. At present we have borrowing facilities of £43m.

### HELICOPTERS

Helicopters remain and will remain the prime part of our Group. We look to a considerable expansion of helicopter sales in later years.

On the EH.101 international project definition contract, work is continuing well both at Yeovil, and in Italy by our Italian partner, Augusta. Both Augusta and ourselves have no doubts at all about the value of the EH.101 helicopter for naval, civil and military transport purposes. The EH.101 will have 50% more payload and more than twice the radius of action of the Sea King.

Production of the Westland 30, Series 100, is proceeding according to plan. There is growing interest world-wide. Certification trials are going well and the helicopter is proving to be better than we expected.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Yeovil.

## Business Diary: Sad as a hatter

Is the English male wearing more hats again? Italian statistics would suggest so, for the export of hats to Britain rose last year by 8.7 per cent, to 7,146,172 from 6,573,377 in 1980. This is part of a general improvement in the popularity of Italian-made hats sales for which on a world basis rose by 19.6 per cent to more than 101 million last year, with particular success in the markets of South Africa (up 108.1 per cent), Spain (up 84.7 per cent) and Australia (up 77.2 per cent).

But statistics can be misleading, and a very different picture is given by Vittorio Vaccarino, chairman of the family firm of Borsalino, where hats are to the Italian male as a Trilby or a Homburg is to the middle-aged Englishman. The figures issued by the Government Statistics Office, he explains, are for all kinds of headgear — proper hats, cloth caps, anything for sports use, or for protection from the sun at the seaside.

For Borsalino, things are not what they were. At the turn of the century the family business was turning out 2,500,000 "Borsalinos" a year with 2,000 workers. Now a workforce of 350 produces about 200,000.

"It's a world phenomenon, this decline in hat of quality," sighs signor Vaccarino. "Our rivals just need sewing machines."

In the United States, there has been a revival in sales of cowboy hats, so the firm includes these in its samples, but says Vaccarino: "I can't see them catching on here."



Bernie Cornfeld: Fund of Funds used to be his.

### Count us out

Ian Hay Davison, the new chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee, is watching with interest the outcome of an accounting standards case in the U.S.

This concerns about 1,000 partners in the American end of the worldwide accounting partnership of Arthur Andersen — Hay Davison is the senior partner of the British operation.

The American partners are appealing against a ruling by a federal judge of which awarded damages of about \$120m against them to shareholders in Fund of Funds, which used to be part of Cornfeld's IOS empire.

This sum is about \$70m more than the Andersen US partners had in indemnity insurance cover at the time the claim was made in the 1960s. Davison like Arthur Andersen people anywhere,



Ian Hay Davison: Partnership... to a point.

makes much of the worldwide unity of the partnership, but when he spoke to *Business Diary* it became clear that this unity stops short of chipping in should the American partners' appeal fail. "The idea of a worldwide partnership is a philosophical rather than a legal one," he says.

### Oui ministres

It is not often that virtually all senior members of a new government agree to be questioned by representatives of the world business community on its policies, but this is what France's Socialist government will be doing at a conference to be held in Paris on February 8 and 9 under the sponsorship of the International Herald Tribune.

They will speak briefly and answer questions from up to 300 foreign businessmen gathered at the Intercontinental Hotel. The businessmen will each be paying 5,500 francs a head.

The idea for this ministerial jamboree came from Belgian publicist Bernard Le Grelle, aged 30. "What gave me the idea was the conference organised by the National Journal in Washington last April when leading members of the Reagan Administration explained their policies to around 100 United States industrialists. The arrival of a Socialist government in France seemed to me just as important as the Carter/Reagan change in the United States."

When Le Grelle put the idea to the International Herald Tribune publisher Lee Huebner, the response was an immediate "OK" if you can get the ministers. Le Grelle did, either by ringing them up himself or by contacting them through intermediaries such as his collaborator Françoise Boucier.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was a little reluctant at first because of the reception he got at a business conference in Paris last year. But he was finally won round, and soon after a third of the French cabinet had agreed. Of the five ministers of state only Communist transport minister Charles Fiterman will not be there.

It is comforting to know that you can still get a good read for 1p. The 1946 Act nationalizing the Bank of England is still on sale — a few copies left — at Her Majesty's Stationery Office for just that princely sum. (The original price was 2d) which must make it one of the cheapest bits of reading on sale anywhere. Does this tell us something about nationalization or perhaps that the Bank of England has done a better job as guardian of the currency than we are thought?

Ross Davies

**Wallchart**

I'M HAVING LUNCH WITH OUR BANKERS TODAY.

I SUPPOSE I SHOULD TAKE THEM SOMEWHERE SPECIAL....

LET'S FACE IT—ULTIMATELY, THEY'LL BE PAYING ANYWAY....



## Stock Markets

## Miners' vote cheers equities

The apparent reluctance by the miners to follow the advice of their executive and vote overwhelmingly to strike, sent a wave of relief through the market yesterday.

Equities advanced across the board, but turnover remained low as investors were unwilling to commit themselves until the final count has been made. Nevertheless, the FT Index, unperturbed by the level of turnover, continued to rise, closing 3.1 up at 534.7, after being 3.9 higher at 10 am.

So it was again left to bid situations to make the running. An early feature was the decision by Mr Ezra Zilkha, brother of the founder of Mothercare, to sell his stake of 1.7m ordinary shares in Habitat and 2.7m convertible shares received after the reverse takeover of Mothercare.

Brokers L. Messel conducted the business, which found no shortage of buyers, selling the ordinary at 112p and the convertible at 87p and raising around £4.5m for their client.

It looks as though Mr Zilkha could have got a better price, with the ordinary selling at 118p and the convertible 3p up at 90p.

The markets are now waiting for Mr Zilkha to announce his stake of some 3.5m ordinary shares — his share of the recent merger with Habitat — for which he received a part cash, part share payoff.

The latest casualty of the recession in the fashion and textile market is Radley Fashions, where the shares were suspended yesterday at 19p. The board has decided to ask Lloyds Bank and the ICFC to appoint a receiver and manager to sort out the

group's affairs. Last year the group made a pre-tax loss of £34,000 and at the half-way stage this year saw profits plummet from £234,000 to £5,000.

The gilt markets recovered from a weak start after the latest gloomy US money supply figures which led to speculation that interest rates there may soon be again under pressure. But buyers refused to be put off and persistent buying, aided by a dearer pound and cheaper domestic money market rates, saw prices rise by up to 11½ on longs and 1½ on shorts.

Blue chips also continued to benefit from stock shortages and the recovery in the gilt market. Facurities such as ICI, up 2p at 318p, and Glaxo, unchanged at 454p, were wanted.

Favourable weekend comment lifted BAT Industries 17p to 373p as adverse mention clipped 7p from Fisons at 156p.

Shares of ACC touched 70p at one stage. It is still waiting for the proposed bid terms from Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Motor, unchanged at 33p. Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Corporation's bid of £36m has already been agreed, but is likely to run

into trouble from several of the major institutional shareholders. Suggestions of a full bid for Eagle Star from the German Allianz Insurance group had the price up 13p to 321p. Last year Allianz bought 29 per cent of the company in a dawn raid at 295p, and has long been tipped to come back and bid for the rest.

Another old takeover favourite Scottish & Newcastle rose 1½p to 56p as a line of 250,000p went through the market. The institutions have been keen to pick up stock recently ahead of the shares going ex-div later this account.

In breweries Devenish, the West country brewer, least 40p in a thin market to 370p. In a recent broker circular analyst Mr Colin Mitchell of Buckmaster Moore revealed the group's property interest to 994p a share. Whitbread holds a 25 per cent stake.

Meanwhile, South African Breweries fell 5p to 198p on acquisition news. In banks, Royal Bank of Scotland fell a further 17p to 109p after Friday's veto of the bids from Hongkong & Shanghai and Standard Chartered. However, the sale of its Hongkong interests for

£69.6m helped the price to 211p. Electricals Racal fell 9p at 376p after recent figures, while Henry Wigfall, which unveiled losses last week, was bought for a recovery, closing 9p up at 133p. Many dealers thought that last week's selling had been overdone.

Better than expected trading news added 4p to 88p to Riley at 46p, and 23p to Western Board Mills at 171p.

Equity turnover on January 15 was £100.75m (10,912 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph were: Royal Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Western Board Mills, Racal, Ultramar, Eagle Star and Dowry Group.

Traditional options saw calls in Town & City at 3p, Elsbury at 17p, Double Eagle at 12p, Royal Bank of Scotland at 15p, British Land at 6p and Premier at 5p.

Doubles were completed in ICI at 33p and Consolidated Gold at 55p.

## Chase up sharply

Chase Manhattan Corp. has announced a sharp recovery in its net operating profit in its last quarter. The rise is from \$2.12 a share to \$4.40.

## Latest results

Company	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
net of tax	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Ailsa Inv (1)	0.58(0.45)	0.72(1.09)	0.71(0)	26-2	1.38(2.05)
Gold Fields Prop (1)	2.03(2.34)	15.4(16.3b)	15.4(16.3)	12-3	6.6(6.6)
Great Nth Inv (F)	4.97(5.28)	4.4(4.67)	4.4(4.6)	1-3	6.6(6.6)
Peelers(1)	1.07(0.9)	5.4(5.4)	2.1(2.1)	5-3	(-6.3)
Restmor (1)	5.2(5.84)	0.59(0.61)	0.59(0.61)	1-5	(-15.5)
Stroud Riley (1)	4.37(3.58)	7.0(7.05)	0.59(0.59)	1-5	(-15.5)
Western Board (1)	21.91	0.86(0.75)	7.8(7.3)	5-3	(-6.9)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a. S. African cents; b. Adjusted for scrip issues; c. Forecast.

## Stroud Riley doubles profit

By Drew Johnston

Against the trend towards contraction in the textile industry, Bradford-based Stroud Riley Drummond, a weaver of high quality cloths, has more than doubled its pretax profits from £237,000 to £528,000 for the half year to September. Taking out a £201,000 profit from sale of the 27 per cent holding in Field Brothers, another Bradford worsted company which was the subject of a Stroud takeover bid last July, the improvement in trading profit was 40 per cent. Sales were up 22 per cent from £3.5m to £4.3m.

The dividend has been increased from 0.71p gross to 1p gross. This boosted the share price 4p to 46p, which

values the company at around £3.25m.

Market conditions continue to be very difficult, according to Mr Roy Stroud, the chairman, but a full order book and a shift working means the prospects for the rest of the financial year are encouraging.

Last year the company turned in full-year profits of £609,000 on sales of £7.83m. Mr Richard Stroud, managing director, said the group had returned to profitability because it was an efficient producer. Swingeing cuts in manpower and overheads two years ago had paid off, and the group was now hiring more people, he said.

The spinning operation was abandoned in 1980 and

the weaving business was moved onto a single site.

As a result, the group now receives rental income from two large and six small businesses located on a property now known as the Drummond Trading Estate.

The group has stemmed the losses in J. Haywood, the Huddersfield based worsted manufacturer bought from Tootal for £220,000 cash last September. Mr Stroud said Haywood, which is being bought over 12 months, recorded losses of £220,000 for the year to January 1981.

The Stroud directors believe the Haywood operation will contribute a profit in the results for the full year.

## Results steady at Restmor

Restmor, the pram and baby carriage group which sells around half its output in Mothercare, is doing better than the troubled chain now merging with Mr Terence Conran's Habitat. Mothercare's latest half-time profits showed a fall of 20 per cent, but Restmor held its own turnover drop in the six months to last October to 10 per cent at £5.2m, while pretax profits fell by less than 3 per cent to £589,000.

The interim dividend is 0.72p gross for the third year running. Earnings a share were all but maintained at 7.02p.

Restmor suffers from recession and a thriving second-hand market in prams and pushchairs. But it reports that business with Mothercare has held up well compared with that chain's experience in clothing. The money fall of 10 per cent in sales, however, compares with price increases of up to 10 per cent as well.

## Mettoy resignation

Mr Alfred Shepherd, chairman of the Wellcome Foundation, has resigned as chairman of Mettoy, the loss-making toy manufacturer, because of the increasing demands on his time made by the foundation.

## Ailsa Trust tops £570,000 in first half

Ailsa Investment Trust, which was restructured with a £13.5m injection of new capital last September, reports increased earnings for the half-year to November. Pretax profits rose from £453,000 to £577,000, despite a £86,000 loss from the trust's subsidiary companies.

A half-year dividend of 1p gross has been declared and a final dividend of 1.25p gross is forecast.

Net asset value per ordinary share was 53.8p compared with 52.4p last year. At December 31, the asset value

was 54.6p. At the half-year, 47 per cent of the trust's assets were in the United Kingdom.

## Western Board

Western Board Mills, the South Wales-based waste paper recycling group, raised pretax profits from £758,000 to £864,000 in the half-year to September 30 on turnover up from £1.81m to £2m.

Mr Howard Vogel, the chairman, says that increased demand up to September 1981 has continued since that date

and an increase in profits for the full year seems likely.

## LMS in bid

London & Manchester Securities is making a 37p per share cash offer for the shares of the Manchester Stock Exchange Buildings. This follows last Friday's acquisition by LMS of 36.6 per cent of the shares, boosting its total stake to 37.14 per cent.

The board of Manchester Stock Exchange is advising shareholders not to dispose of their shares

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## Offer by RTZ to Hard Shareholders

Completed and signed Forms of Acceptance and Transfer should be received not later than 3pm on Tuesday, 26 January 1982 by:

Midland Bank Limited  
Stock Exchange Services Department  
Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA

Bad weather or rail strikes could prevent your acceptance of RTZ's increased offer arriving in London on time. You may therefore hand in your form not later than 3pm on Monday, 25 January 1982 at one of these addresses:—

**BIRMINGHAM**  
Midland Bank Limited  
130 New Street, Birmingham.  
**BOURNEMOUTH**  
Midland Bank Limited  
59 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.  
**BRISTOL**  
Midland Bank Limited  
49 Corn Street, Bristol.  
**CARDIFF**  
Midland Bank Limited  
56 Queen Street, Cardiff.  
**EDINBURGH**  
Morgan Grenfell (Scotland) Limited  
35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

**GLASGOW**  
MacLay, Murray & Spens  
169 West George Street, Glasgow.  
**MANCHESTER**  
Midland Bank Limited  
100 King Street, Manchester.  
**NORWICH**  
Midland Bank Limited  
18 London Street, Norwich.  
**PLYMOUTH**  
Midland Bank Limited  
City Centre, 4 Old Town Street, Plymouth.  
**SHEFFIELD**  
Midland Bank Limited  
17 Church Street, Sheffield.

Forms of Acceptance and Transfer and copies of RTZ's increased Offer document are available at the above addresses.

## ACCEPT RTZ's OFFER NOW

If you are in doubt about your form arriving in time, please telephone Midland Bank Limited in London: (01) 606 9911, extension 3609.

**RTZ**

## Brooke Bond Group plc

Brooke Bond Group—formerly Brooke Bond Liebig Limited—is pleased to announce that its new name and its re-registration as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1980 became effective on 18th January 1982. Share and stock certificates bearing the name Brooke Bond Liebig Limited remain valid and will not be replaced by new certificates. Brooke Bond Group plc is the parent of a group of companies in the United Kingdom and overseas engaged in the marketing and distribution of tea, coffee, meat and other food products; the importing, processing and distribution of timber and allied products; the operation of plantations and ranches; international commodity trading and specialist manufacture and services in the printing and micro-biological fields.

If you would like to receive a copy of our 1981 Annual Report please write to the Secretary, Brooke Bond Group plc, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1DH.

## Commodities

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## Rugby Union

## Football

## France persuade FA to cancel international against England



Scott: training hard  
**Scott could be fit to face France**

By Peter West  
Rugby Correspondent

Nothing happened in the Calcutta Cup match at Murrayfield last Saturday to dissuade John Scott from getting back into rugby as soon as he can, and making a pitch for his old place as England's No 8 before the championship is completed.

After operations in both ankles, following the England tour of Argentina last summer, he has been training hard for the past month without any problems at all. He had wanted to get a match in for anybody who would have him — last weekend, but the severe weather put paid to that idea. Now he hopes to play for Cardiff Athletic, his club's second tier, this Saturday.

Even Scott in his present position has to agree that he needs to train, though this was not apparent in Argentina, where, because of his ankle troubles and other ailments, he hardly practised at all yet did a remarkably effective job from match to match. When asked how long he thinks he needs to become a serious contender for England again, he answered: "I'll be able to give an answer after my first game."

If all goes well, England's selectors will be inspecting his form for Cardiff once he is back in the first team groove. It seems impossible he can be much hardened in time for England's second international, against Ireland, on Saturday, and I suspect that, if he is to be ready for their third one, in Paris, a fortnight later.

With the benefit of hindsight, the selectors may be coming to the conclusion that Bob Hefford, their No 8 against Scotland, was not 100 per cent fit after his ankle injury, and thus was unable to do his best. Hefford's position is not one of Hefford's most shining assets — any more than it is Scott's — but Hefford was unable to look sharp last Saturday, and I suspect that, if he is to be ready for their third one, in Paris, a fortnight later.

As a disappointed Bill Beaumont observed last Saturday evening, England must be content to settle for the championship with severe doubts as to whether it applies to Scotland, who last won it outright in 1938, but they have two away games to play, in Dublin and Cardiff. The England team to play Ireland will be announced a week today.

## Motor rallying

## Rohrl opens up one-minute lead

The British-based Rothmans rally team filled the top two places in the Monte Carlo Rally, completing the first of three sections yesterday.

Walter Rohrl, winner of the rally and world champion in 1980, had a one-minute lead over the Rothmans Opel team-mate, Jochi Kleint, after nine stages.

Positions (after nine stages): 1. W. Rohrl (Ford), 2. J. Kleint (Ford), 3. A. Borge (Citroen), 4. J. Borge (Citroen), 5. J. Borge (Citroen), 6. J. Borge (Citroen), 7. J. Borge (Citroen), 8. J. Borge (Citroen), 9. J. Borge (Citroen), 10. J. Borge (Citroen).

## South West boy's team

The South West schoolboys' under-18 rugby team, who beat Australian schoolboys at the County Ground, Exeter, next Wednesday (2.30), is:

W. Newman (Midford), C. Howard (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple), J. Cundy (Barnstaple).

## Ice hockey

## Wasps wing Flyers

By Robert Pryce

After some delay Durham Wasps became the first team to win through to the playoff for the British championship at the end of the season when they beat Fire Flyers 3-4 on Sunday. The start of the game was held up because of a clash of colours. Then the clubs had to telephone the Northern Association to determine for which trophy they were competing.

Even then it was not until the last period that Durham claimed the title after their 3-4 win in Whitley Bay on Sunday. Canadians Roy Halpin and Kevin O'Neill scored three goals each, while Mike Ward, most of the praise by holding Whitley scoreless — despite four breakaways — in the first period.

Billingham Bombers beat

## France persuade FA to cancel international against England

England have agreed to cancel the international match against France on March 24, after the two countries were drawn against each other in the World Cup this summer. The FA yesterday agreed to a French request to call off the game in Paris, although England's manager Ron Greenwood was in favour of it going ahead. England play France in the opening group game in Bilbao on June 16 and Mr Greenwood will now have only five warm-up internationals before then.

## Danger of New Zealand facing boycott recedes

By Norman Fox

New Zealand's last-minute qualification for the World Cup finals in Spain has brought new threats of boycotts from African countries not from the Soviet Union who are drawn in the same group as the Kiwis. Mr Dempsey, New Zealand's World Cup director, said in London yesterday that he had encountered no political interference in Spain at the weekend.

Mr Dempsey, a Scot who emigrated to New Zealand 30 years ago, counts himself among those who believe that sport and politics can be kept apart. In the case of the World Cup it seems he may be satisfied.

He said: "I believe that FIFA is stronger than the United Nations and the African Sports Council. I can't understand why people in Africa get upset. I resist making some form of protest against playing against a country maintaining apartheid. I think South Africa remains to be seen."

As more details emerge, New Zealand's qualification for their first World Cup since 1955 seems more remarkable and not a little bizarre. They travelled 64,000 miles to play their 15 games which ended in England with a play-off in which they beat China and solved their financial troubles.

After scoring five goals against Saudi Arabia in order to force the play-off, England with a tough match as popular in New Zealand as their rugby playing colleagues. Indeed, Mr Dempsey said rugby

## Bundesliga leadership changes after break

The lead changed hands in the West German and Spanish leagues this weekend when the top teams faltered. Bayern Munich moved ahead at the expense of Cologne when the Bundesliga got under way.

Two second-half goals by Dremmler and Hoessner, brought both points for Bayern at third-minute half-time. Cologne held out for 81 minutes away to Borussia Dortmund. A goal by Klotz in the 81st minute earned Dortmund a 1-0 victory and pushed Cologne down to third place, two points behind Bayern.

Borussia Mönchengladbach moved into second place, one point behind Bayern, by becoming the first side this season to win at Werder Bremen. Kickoff scored the only goal of the match as the Bremen defence was unable to cope with Gladbach's attack.

SV Hamburg were unable to take their football spot because they lost 2-1 at Eintracht Braunschweig. Bastrop, their Danish international, scored the 88th minute but Paul Kasper scored two minutes later and Worm scored Braunschweig's winner.

Real Madrid, who won a torrid match away to their city rivals Atletico last week when 14 players were booked and three sent off, had to struggle at home to Sevilla but there were no incidents as they won 2-1.

The win at Atletico was a point clear of Barcelona, who drew 0-0 at Sporting Gijon. Sanfilippo put Real ahead five minutes before half-time. The equaliser came one minute into the second half through Magdaeno. Real's winner did not come until 10 minutes from time.

Real Sociedad failed to keep up their unbeaten record at home to Cadix. Mejias and Mane

put Cadix two ahead and although Urutia pulled one back for the hosts, the visitors did not look like forcing a draw. They were two points behind the leaders.

Sporting Lisbon, managed by Manuel Allison, beat Porto 1-0 at home in the top-of-the-table clash to consolidate their lead in the Portuguese League at third-minute half-time. The win extended Sporting's lead over Benfica, who lost 2-1 at Boavista, to four points.

St. Etienne were joined by Bordeaux at the top of the French first division when league football started again after the winter break at Lyon.

St. Etienne, surviving a terrific first-half pressure, drew 0-0 at Paris St Germain; Bordeaux, with only one dangerous attack all night, drew 0-0 at Lyon.

The newly promoted Auxerre completed the double over Monaco, who had to reshuffle their back three.

Swedish striker, Ralf Edstrom, went off injured, by winning 2-0. Both goals came from their

penalty area.

FA Trophy draw

FA Trophy second round draw: 1. Tottenham (H) vs. 2. Tottenham (A), 3. Tottenham (H) vs. 4. Tottenham (A), 5. Tottenham (H) vs. 6. Tottenham (A), 7. Tottenham (H) vs. 8. Tottenham (A), 9. Tottenham (H) vs. 10. Tottenham (A), 11. Tottenham (H) vs. 12. Tottenham (A), 13. Tottenham (H) vs. 14. Tottenham (A), 15. Tottenham (H) vs. 16. Tottenham (A), 17. Tottenham (H) vs. 18. Tottenham (A), 19. Tottenham (H) vs. 20. Tottenham (A), 21. Tottenham (H) vs. 22. Tottenham (A), 23. Tottenham (H) vs. 24. Tottenham (A), 25. Tottenham (H) vs. 26. Tottenham (A), 27. Tottenham (H) vs. 28. Tottenham (A), 29. Tottenham (H) vs. 30. Tottenham (A), 31. Tottenham (H) vs. 32. Tottenham (A), 33. Tottenham (H) vs. 34. Tottenham (A), 35. Tottenham (H) vs. 36. Tottenham (A), 37. Tottenham (H) vs. 38. Tottenham (A), 39. Tottenham (H) vs. 40. Tottenham (A), 41. Tottenham (H) vs. 42. Tottenham (A), 43. Tottenham (H) vs. 44. Tottenham (A), 45. Tottenham (H) vs. 46. Tottenham (A), 47. Tottenham (H) vs. 48. 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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

9.05 For Schools. Collages: Spain and its language. 9.35 French collection. 9.53 Spanish. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Religious and Moral Education. 11.00 To Tell the Truth. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in perspective: Richard II. 12.05 Running Industry. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report and news headlines with sub-titles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes Spirit of Adventure which looks at the exploits of explorers. 1.45 Bob narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r). 2.00 You and Me. For the very young (r). 2.15 For Schools. Collages: Playing percussion. 2.40 Advertising. 3.00 Countdown. 3.15 Tomos a Tŷ. Welsh comedy series. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking. Advice on kicking the killing habit. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

## BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Carol Leader and Ben Athlone. Film of Ron Fawcett's first ascent of a top-rated Welsh climb (r).  
  
Freddie Jones: BBC 2 6.50 pm

## ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Growing up in the physical and emotional senses. 9.55 About Books. 10.18 Simple mathematics. 10.33 English — Macbeth. 11.03 Basic maths. 11.22 Life in Viking settlement. 11.39 German conversation. 12.00 Button Moon. Puppet adventures for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. The making of a play for young children. 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Life on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Marylebone and Glyn Seaborn Jones discuss guest-complexes. 2.45 Born and Bred. Episode two and Molly Pegler tries to ensure that everything will run smoothly at the Ladies Licensed Victuallers Dinner. Starring Joan Sims. 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. Comedy at an American high school. Kotter's lecture to his class on marriage has an unexpected sequel.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 6.55 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Handicrafts. 10.00 News. 10.02 From our own Correspondent. 10.30 Daily Service. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Women's Hour. 3.00 A Pair of Blue Eyes (new series) by Thomas Hardy (r). 4.00 Report South West. The arts in Devon and Cornwall. 4.15 Not that it Matters. A portrait of A. A. Milne. 4.45 Story Time: "The Chords of Youth" by H. E. Bates. 5.00 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 News (Two Later) Thora Hird. 6.45 Bunting. Megs Jenkins in "Pete takes a Hand". 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Medicine Now. 7.30 The World. A portrait of its people. 8.20 Fighting Talk. A debate about the role of the press in society. 9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind. 9.20 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 The World at One. Honest and Truthful. Martin Jarvis and Sheila Steafel in a new comedy series about the advertising world.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Boys. John Pary. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 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